THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 165,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904 VOL. LXIX: NO. 5.

"RAIN ON THE ROOF."

The death of Coates Kinney recalls "Rain on the Roof," which made him celebrated. He was a "one-poem poet," for though he wrote considerably, this was the only production which caught the popular heart. The poem was rescued from oblivion by the associate editor of the Columbian and Great West, a paper published in Cincinnati back in the '50's. The poem had been rejected by Emerson Bennett, editor of the paper, who had acquired considerable reputation in those days as a "blood-and-thunder" novellst. He could not see the merit in Kinney's verse. An associate insisted on using it, and its publication brought fame to the writer.

The poem was written when Kinney was a very young man and was the result of an inspiration which came to him while he was visiting at a farm house between Spring Valley and Bellefontaine, O. He was awakened by the patter of rain as he slept in a little attic room just under the shingles. The next day he composed the poem while walking on the road between Spring Valley and Bellefontaine.

Running between the lines of the fifth stanza of "Rain on the Roof" can be detected an affair of the heart—a disappointment in Colonel Kinney's youth—that is not unlike the "Lost Lenore" in Edgar Allen Poe's famous "Raven." A similiarity with James Whitcomb Riley's "Old Sweetheart of Mine" will also be noted in "Rain on the Roof." But Kinney's masterpiece was written before Riley's masterpiece.

THE RAIN ON THE ROOF.

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in my heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start,
And a thousand recollections
Weave their air threads into woof
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in memory comes my mother,
As she used in years agone,
To regard her darling dreamers
Ere she left them till the dawn;
I can see her bending o'er me,
As I list to the refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair,
And her star-eyed cherub brother—
A serene, angelic pair—
Glide around my wakeful pillow,
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes, delicious blue;
And I mind not, musing on her,
That her heart was all untrue;
I remember but to love her
With a passion rich to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

Art hath naught of tone or cadence
That can work with such a spell
In the soul's mysterious fountains,
Whence the tears of rapture well,
As that melody of nature,
That subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.
—Coates Kinney.

HIS PHILOSOPHY.

Wish I had nothin' else to do but set
around an' laugh at things!
The whole world's funny, through an' through, from you an' me clear up to kings.
You think that I am gay an' glad with not a thing to worry me;
I think the outlook's pretty bad, but your good fortune I can see.
Each woman sees a hat or dress that she thinks should ha' been for her—
An' take it by an' large, I guess this world keeps gettin' funnier.

Each town is full o' candidates that thinks they are the people's choice,
All over these United States they're harkin' for the callin' voice;
An' each one wishes he'd the chance the other fellow has to win,
But, after all, it's just a dance—some goin' out, some comin' in.
We know the office seeks the man, an' that is why we never fall
To try to hit upon a plan to leave a mighty well made trail.

You worry when the agent calls to get his little monthly rent,
His head with disappointment falls if he finds you without a cent;
We read about some millionaire who sings the joy of bein' poor,
An' know of poor men everywhere who scheme to make their fortune sure.
The man who has an appetite must be content plain things to eat;
The rich man's in a sorry plight—his appetite he must entreat.

Wish I had nothin' else to do, but set around an' laugh at things!
I'd chuckle for a while at you, an' then I'd snicker at the kings.
You think it would be fine to loll around an' wear a crown;
The king is anxious to resign an' lay the the heavy headgear down.
I'd laugh at them that wants to walk; I'd laugh at them that wants to ride,
At them that talks, or doesn't talk—if I was only satisfied.
—Chicago Tribune.

HAD ABOUNDING NERVE

Startling Proposition a Kansas Merchant Made to His Creditor.

The out-of-town merchant owed the Kansas City house $200 for goods purchased the month previous. The bill was due and a letter was written requesting payment. A letter came back saying that the writer was somewhat short of cash and requesting an extension of ninety days on the bill. The Kansas City merchant wrote another letter saying that he must insist on the payment of his bill and suggested that if the customer was "hard up" the local bank would undoubtedly accommodate him with a loan of $200, so that the bill might be paid.

In seventy-two hours the Kansas City man received a reply, which he is carrying around and showing to his friends as a certificate of the nerviest business proposition ever issued in Missouri. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: Your letter of Dec. 26 came today and noted. I was much pleased with your suggestion about borrowing money from the bank here. In fact, I was so pleased that this morning I went to the bank and asked for a loan. I was told that it would be necessary to get another signature on the note besides my own. Now, I do not care to ask anyone down here to indorse for me, but as you and I have had considerable business together I inclose the note for your signature. Please sign just below where I have written my name.

"You will probably notice that the note is for $300 instead of $200, the amount of your bill. You see, I owe two other fellows who handle the same kind of goods as you $50 each, and I thought as long as you and I are going to pay your bill we might as well borrow enough to pay the other fellows at the same time."

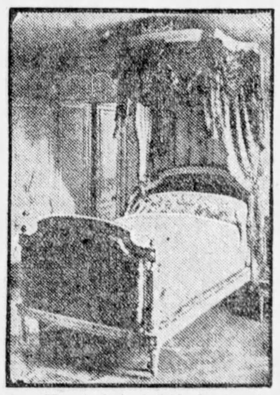
NELSON IN WAX.

In the accompanying picture is shown a wax figure of Nelson, England's famous naval hero. Unlike many other wax figures, it is remarkably true to life, and when it was recently exhibited in London patriotic Britons rejoiced when they

were informed that the clothes in which it was dressed were formerly worn by Nelson himself. Somewhat shabby they are now, being slightly frayed here and there, but the figure looks well in them—much better, indeed than it would look if arrayed in a new uniform with all the insignia of an admiral.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S BED

The bedstead used for many years by Queen Marie Antoinette is still preserved exactly as she left it at the Grand Trianon. Judged by many modern designs neither the furniture nor the settings are particularly royal in appear-



ance. The bed is inlaid, having been built after the design of a great artist of the court. It is considered priceless, both because of its artistic and historic value.

DIFFICULT EQUESTRIAN FEAT

There are no better horsemen in the world than the cavalry officers of the Italian army, yet even among them there are very few who could perform the feat which is shown in the accompanying picture.

To run an ordinary foot race is easy enough, but to run at full speed for several hundred yards holding in one hand a spoon on which rests an egg and to reach the goal without dropping the egg is a feat which must be practiced carefully a long time before it can be performed successfully, and as a result there are not many who can be sure of accomplishing it whenever they try. Great, therefore, was the surprise when an Italian officer mounted on horseback performed this difficult feat. Moreover, he selected a course in which there are two or three high fences, and these he cleared at full gallop without losing the egg.

English View of American Women.

One secret of the American woman's charm is her individuality. She is always original and gay and merry, generally amiable, and, more often than not, good-tempered, says the London World. Her adaptability arises in great measure from her cosmopolitan bringing-up. She creates no routine of duties or habits. She lays down no arbitrary laws for herself. Have not "Poppa and Momma" and she simply followed their own sweet wills for months at a time, living in their trunks all over Europe? What is the good of making laws and rules if they are only to be broken?

Another of the intricacies of the American female person and character is that it so seldom betrays affinity with undesirable bourgeous ancestry. On the contrary, pork butchers' and patent pill makers' daughters in America often possess extreme distinction of feature and bearing, as well as a delicacy and refinement which are the reverse of the legacy usually bequeathed by the proletarian to his offspring in other countries. Why John Tompkin's pregeny in England should have snub noses and thick ankles and long upper lips, and John Tompkin's family in American bear every extrnal mark of breeding is a mystery which I leave to wiser heads than mine to solve.

Possibly in America the Tompkinses have reverted for model to a patrician great-grandmother, one of the stately ladies who adorned American society in the time of Alexander Hamilton. However that may be, there is no doubt that the larger portion of those ladies whom fate sends to our shores are what Mr. Collins would have described as "elegant females."

The American woman, where she is not a blue-stocking (as sometimes happens), is accomplished rather than soundly educated. As a rule she has traveled and seen far more of the world than her English sister, and being observant and quick-witted she has profited by what she has seen. Most American women talk continental languages with facility, though not always with correctness. I have heard of the American girl who told her cocchiere in Florence to go to the bottom of the Arno and turn round there! "Andate al fondo dell' Arno e poi girare," was what she said. Still, the best class of American women undoubtedly can make themselves understood in most foreign countries, although their knowledge of a language seldom extends to its literature.

There are, of course, many American women of a high order of intelligence and intellect, but they scarcely belong to the representative type. All American women, however, are born talkers, and they possess the faculty of interesting their listeners in subjects no more occult than a visit to the milliner's or "Momma's" love of "tomaytoes." Whatever be the topic, they bring to its discussion a keen sense of humor and power of racy description which arrest attention. Women in America may occasionally (as in England) be empty-headed; they are never bores.

The trans-atlantic wife regards her husband in the light of a subject and useful appendage, as the English middle-class women reveres hers in the spirit of

Wonders of Underground London.

"If a man were to live to be a hundred," the late Sir Walter Besant declared, "and were to spend every day of his life in exploring this vast London of ours, I am quite sure it would be possible to put him down in a different part of it every day for a year, and nine days out of ten he wouldn't have the ghost of an idea where he was. And the same man might easily die without knowing anything really of that other London which lies beneath our feet, and which, in a way, is more wonderful than the one we see."

There are probably hundreds of thousands of people who think they know pretty well all that is worth knowing about London who would "open their eyes with surprise" if they were told that when taking their walks abroad they are walking over a buried city with its network of hundreds of miles of streets following exactly the lines of the streets above and bearing the same names, with an historic river fed by many a tributary, with waterfalls and baths, bookstalls, bakeries, and restaurants—a vast, silent city to which the roar of the traffic above cannot penetrate, but without which the London we know could scarcely exist.

If anyone doubts this let him get permission to explore this buried Metropolis, and within a minute he will find himself transported from a crowded, noisy city street into clean, well-paved, well-lit passages, along which he may wander at will for hours or days. By his side run huge pipes carrying water, gas, electric wires, pneumatic tubes—all for the use of the millions of people above his head.

He will find that these vaulted streets branch off in all directions, but as do the streets above-ground, and he need never be at a loss to know precisely where he is, for each street bears its name in plain letters. And not only this, but on the walls are numbers corresponding to those borne by the houses immediately overhead.

If, for instance, he is walking eastward along Gresham street he will find Old Jewry branching off to the right and Coleman street to his left, while a few yards farther on he can continue his walk along Princes street or Moorgate street at will. Thus he may wander for scores of miles along these white-bricked, clean, well-ventilated subways, now startled to find himself peering down on a railway station far beneath his feet, and a moment later by the thunder of an underground train just over his head.

Deep below these subways are others through which run enormous gas and water mains; and in between, at different levels, is the most wonderful network of underground railways in the world. If curiosity carries him farther there are hundreds of miles of sewers to explore, but the task is not a savory one, and he will encounter rats by the thousand on his way. In his wanderings he will rediscover the old Fleet river, so familiar to long gone generations, which now finds its way to the Thames through a channel more than twice one's own height, and which in time of flood thunders down in great volume. Beneath Ludgate Circus it is recruited by a stream which falls into it like a miniature Lodore.

But wherever you wander in subterranean London there is something startling or interesting to greet you. There are cavernous wine vaults which, if they ran continuously, would reach halfway from the City to Brighton, and which contain thousan ls of casks of wine. Beneath St. Paul's churchyard—your bus or cab passes over it—is a spacious, well-equipped restaurant where hundreds take their meals every day deep below the city traffic, and to gain access to which you must walk under a large block of warehouses; and this is but one of many underground eating houses, while there are scores of bakeries which daylight never enters.

Underneath Bucklersbury you may look on a venerable arch and doorway which were built about the time Pompeii was destroyed, and near the Strand you may have a dip in an underground bath into which Severus may have plunged seventeen centuries ago.—Tit-Bits.

Not to Be Baffled.

Mrs. Bangs—"So that pretty widow is really married so soon again, eh?"

Old Bangs—"You bet!"

Mrs. Bangs—"But her late husband's will expressly stipulated that, if she took a second husband, her legacy was to revert to his most distant relative."

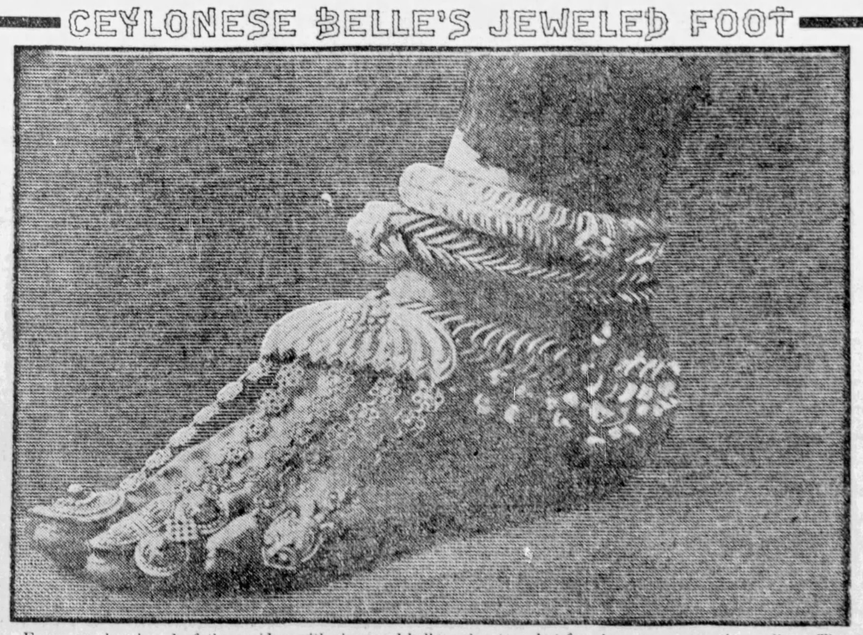
Old Bangs—"That's where she was foxy. She hunted up the relative and married him."—Smart Set.

Easier.

"Yes," said the boarding school teacher, "I think that is a model letter for you to write your fiance. But of course you will copy it, leaving out those numerous spaces?"

"Oh, dear no!" replied the girl. "Those are for 'dearest.' I have it on a rubber stamp."—Detroit Free Press.

CEYLONESE BELLE'S JEWELED FOOT



Every one has heard of the maiden with rings and bells on her toes, but few have ever seen the reality. The accompanying photograph shows the foot of an Eastern Ceylon beauty richly adorned with jewelry. Each toe, it will be seen, carries a ring, which in turn is attached to a golden chain running to an elaborate anklet. The jewelry worn on the foot of an eastern beauty is frequently worth as much as $20,000. These decorations are, as might be expected, designed for walking and are worn only on special occasions.

The Whip Hand

A Tale of the Pine Country

By Samuel Merwin

Author of "The Road to Frontenac." Joint author of "Calumet K."

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CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)

"I see. Perhaps we've been working a little at cross-purposes. I haven't been talking with the idea of taking away Mr. Higginson's main support at the time he needs it most. I'm afraid I haven't been looking at that side of it quite enough. You see, Mr. Halloran, we're business men, we of G. H. Bigelow & Company. When we see a big man in our line we want him; and when we try to get him, I suppose we don't always consider the other people who want him, too. We haven't time. But I'm glad you brought the point up. Suppose we go at it from a new point of view. Now, I recognize (and Mr. Bigelow would agree with me if he were here) that this very attitude of yours—this standing by your employer when he's a sick man—is the quality in you we like best. We've seen it before; we've talked about it. If you should go back on Mr. Higginson now—even though, of course, there's not the slightest legal hindrance to your looking out for yourself—how could we know you wouldn't go back on us some day? But you won't go back on him, you see, and that's how we know more than ever that you're the man we're after. Now there's not the slightest need of any immediate change. We could even date your salary from this moment, or back to the beginning of this month, without expecting you to walk right out here——"

"It's no use—I'm not going to leave."

"No; I'm not suggesting such a thing. I was going to say that—that we're looking ahead. Let me see—you're about thirty, perhaps. Why, man, you haven't begun yet. But if you stay here, and if Mr. Higginson should die within these next few years without taking you into the firm, you'd have nothing whatever to show for your work. Now, one place is as good as another for such a man as you. All you need is to get a footing—but that takes capital. My suggestion would be that you stay right here and buy into the business—get it into your own hands. Mr. Higginson, knowing you as he does, would be only too glad to have it go to you. We can help you with that. Your credit is all with us. We're so sure you're goin' to see some day the advantages of combination and co-operation in this business that we'll write you a check any day and no questions asked. It——"

"Don't you think," said Halloran, speaking slowly, with an edge on his voice, "don't you think you've said about enough?"

Babcock flushed. "What do you mean by that?"

"I mean if your time's worth anything to you you're losing money here."

"Then you are not interested——"

"Not a bit."

The junior partner of Bigelow & Company still flushing, rose. "I've made you a square offer——"

"And I've refused it."

Babcock stood looking down at Halloran. His eyes were growing smaller; his fingers were restless. For a moment he seemed not to grasp the fact that he had failed. Halloran picked up a letter, then lowered it, and looking up inquiringly.

"Now suppose we leave it this way for the present, Mr. Halloran." He was rallying. "You'd better just think over what I've said. The main thing is to pave the way toward an agreement, and I think we've done that. I'm glad to have had this talk with you. Don't hurry about deciding. Weigh it carefully. Goodbye—glad to have seen you."

Halloran gave him a nod and he was gone.

It was to be a day rather more than usually eventful. Before he left the office, in the afternoon, Crosman drew him aside.

"Would you——?" he began.

"Well?"

"Will you be home tonight—about eight?"

"I think so. Why, anything special?"

"No—no. You'll be there sure?"

"Sure."

Promptly at eight the doorbell rang and Halloran was called down to the parlor. Entering, he found Crosman, grinning feverishly; and over in the corner, with her back turned, looking at a picture was Mamie. He looked from one to the other until Mamie turned around and disclosed a very red face. Still no one spoke. The two now gazed appealingly at each other, and finally it was Mammie who broke the silence with a preliminary giggle.

"I guess—I guess you can congratulate us, Mr. Halloran.

Coming so suddenly, even this bold statement did not sink at once into Halloran's consciousness. But at last, after a painful pause, he recollected himself and shook hands cordially. And then the story had to be told in detail. It was all a secret, for Mrs. Higginson had not yet learned to understand Harry as she would when she came to know him as one of the family. During the worst of her father's illness Mamie would not consent, but now that the crisis was turned she had—"Well, she had supposed she might as well."

"We wanted you to know it," she said. "And it's going to be a secret between just you and us. We thought, maybe—you—maybe you'd be glad, too."

But for some reason it did not have that effect; for an hour later, when Halloran was striding up the beach to the north, heedless of the waves that ran up about his feet, of the west wind that slapped his face and tugged at his coat, he wore a far from glad expression. And not until he had fallen into step with the night patrol from the life-saving station, and had swapped yarns of the old Inspector and the Beebe-McClellan boat and the capsize-drill records, and had learned precisely why the Wauchung Station was the most abused and discriminated against in the whole U. S. L. S. S., did he seem a little more composed.

CHAPTER XX—TWELVE, MIDNIGHT.

The deep-toned bell in the town hall was striking twelve. It was a still, overcast night, with a mild breeze blowing up from the head of Lake Michigan. Three men stood at the gate of the yards talking in low tones, somewhat oppressed, perhaps, by the silence. Before them, a little way, was the white circle thrown by the electric light over the bridge; behind were the great dim piles of lumber with the narrow alleys between, now black as the sky, and carpeted as they were with chips and shavings, as silent beneath the foot as velvet. The only noise came, in the intervals between words, from the two steamers that lay breathing softly alongside the wharf.

"What you doin' on watch, Du Bois? Changed your job?"

"No; Mr. Halloran asked me to go on tonight. He says it's time we had some good men down here."

"Aw, go on!"

"Say, Runyon, who's that on the bridge?"

All three watched a moment.

"Dunno 'im. Throw your lantern on 'im when he goes by.

But the fellow turned in at the gate.

"Who's this?"

"I'm George Bigelow. Mr. Halloran said I could go on watch at twelve."

"Bigelow ain't a very safe man around here, sonny. How about it, Du Bois?"

"It's all right, I guess. He's the new lumber-checker." They all laughed. "You understand, don't you, boy, that if a man's caught sleeping or off his post he gets shot?"

"Why—why——"

"Don't let 'im scare you, sonny. He's the lazy beggar 'imself. Say, Du Bois, I thought I saw a tramp hanging around about an hour ago. If you want to look through the yards once more with me I'll stay for it."

"Take the boy. It'll learn him the ropes. Run along, boy."

"Good-night, there."

"Good-night, Runyon. I won't wait."

They separated, one many hurrying off for home and a bed, Du Bois lingering at the gate for a look up and down the line of the fence; Runyon and George, their lanterns darkened, slipping stealthily away into the shadow.

"I seen somethin' over there by the mill," said Runyon, in a subdued voice; "like it was a tramp that had climb the fence by the bridge and was sneakin' along the bank. Here, now, hold on a minute,"—he caught the boy's arm—"I was a-standin' right here. Now look down between them piles—past the mill. See that little strip o' the river where the bridge light's a-shinin'? It looked to me like somethin' black went across it."

They went on, giving a quarter of an hour to winding through the alleys, throwing a light into every dark corner. "A feller can't be expected to see everything—not in yards as big as these here. We needn't go out around the P'int. I guess there ain't nothin'. Here's Du Bois a-waitin' by the Number One. I'll leave you with him. You got a whistle, ain't you?"

"Yes: Mr. Halloran gave me one."

"You know about it? If you blow, it means fire. So don't get gay with it."

"Hallo, there," said Du Bois, as they joined him on the wharf in the little patch of light that fell from the steamer's engine-room. "You're purty poor. Where's your tramp?"

"He wasn't to home. We 'lowed we'd call again. So long.

The engine-room was snug and comfortable, a capital headquarters for patrol duty. So the old inspector took immediate precedence of his associate. "Now, young man, we'll have to break you in first thing. You better go over and patrol the fence f'r'n hour. Then you come back here and report. Be kind o'cautiouslike about your whistle."

"I don't know——"

"No, I guess you don't—not such a darn sight. What's the matter? What you waitin' f'r?"

"Why—when we was going around the yards, he said he guessed we wouldn't go out as fur's the Point—and I thought mebbe I'd go now, jes so's to be sure."

"So you've took to thinkin', eh? I s'pose you was a-thinkin' you'd send me over to the fence."

"No, I didn't mean to send you, but I thought mebbe——"

"Git along with you. You talk too much. You make me sick." And the Inspector, with a chuckle, made slowly toward the gate, leaving the boy to his own resources.

George walked to the end of the wharf and stood a moment, debating whether to keep on along the bank or to turn in among the lumber piles. He decided on the latter course and crowded through, with the help of his lantern, by crawling over and under the projecting ends of planks between two huge piles. This brought him into an alley that led, with one turn, to the narrow space of open ground at the end of the peninsula. He closed his lantern and felt his way along. He had nearly reached the turn, he thought, when it was suddenly revealed to him by a light flickering on the lumber. The light was growing rapidly. He rushed forward around the turn—and again he stopped. A blaze that had evidently started at the base of a pile of inch stuff was now curling upward, was already half way up to the top; and it crackled ominously as it wreathed around the thin, resinous boards. Standing a little way off at the edge of the bank, looking stupidly at the fire, was the worst specimen from the land of trampdom George had ever seen. His clothing hung upon him in rags, his hair and beard were grizzled and matted, his face was red, and his whole body seemed to tremble as if from a nervous affection. He looked up frantically, called out something in a husky voice and held up a blackened clay pipe, then, on an impulse, he dropped the pipe, turned and dived out into the river. There was a splash, the firelight glistened for an instant on the spray, and he had disappeared.

George remembered the whistle, and blew it sharply half a dozen times. His first thought was to turn back to the steamer, and he had taken a few steyps when a shout told him that his signal was heard, that probably the fire could be seen now, for it was already licking at the topmost boards; and so he threw his lantern away and took a running dive off the bank.

Du Bois, walking slowly, had nearly reached the gate when he heard George's whistle. "The boy's crazy," he muttered. "Wonder they wouldn't give us unweaned infants f'r patrol." He looked down the centre roadway, but could see no light. However, his duty was obvious, and he turned and ran back to the wharf, growling as he went. The men were aroused on both steamers. As he passed the Number Two he saw the hands dragging out a coil of hose with the nozzle ready attached. On the upper deck of the Number One Captain Craig, with a pair of trousers hastily drawn on and his nightgown partly tucked in at the waist, was leaning on the rail and peering out over the yards. The deck-house door was open, throwing the light on him. In the fainter light, on the main deck, MacGregor was hanging out.

"How is it Cap'n?" he was calling.

The Captain made a sign of impatience, straightened up and shaded his eyes with one hand to shut off the light from the steamer; then gave a shout, and pointing toward the end of the peninsula, he plunged into the wheel-house and pulled the whistle-cord. MacGregor disappeared in the engine-room.

At the moment Du Bois was midway between the two steamers running along the wharf. He stopped now and retraced a few steps. "Hi, there!" he called to the men who were at work on the Number Two, "uncouple that hose and bring 'er up to the Number One."

"What for?" asked some one.

"What for?—You—you——— Hi, Cap'n Craig! I'm a-brinein' up the Number Two's line——— Will you have yours uncoupled for us? Now, you louts, gimme a hold o' the line. All together, now! Heave t'r it! Over the rail with 'er! Lay hold now, lively! Did you think you was a-sprinklin' the front yard an' the tulip-bed? Here we go, now! Run 'er out! Quick there——"

They were stretching out the hose to its fullest extent, but they were still some distance from the fire that now was roaring and crackling before them. Already they could hear the wind, swelling from a night breeze; it was whipping the flames into madness.

"Hi! Robbie! Let 'er go! Pass the word there. Let 'er go!"

The men shouted; MacGregor responded; the flat line of hose swelled and writhed as the water was forced through. "Hold hard, Cap'n!" The nozzle was almost wrenched from their hands; the stream rushed out and curved high over the lumber.

"Are we a-gettin' at it?"

"I don't think so. I can't see. Here, work out into the roadway."

"Lord, no, we ain't reachin' 'er by three rods. An' she's a-burnin' to beat the yellow devils. What's the matter with the boys! They must think we're a doin' it f'r fun! This ain't no Fourth o' July pyrotechnics."

"They'll be here, it's not much more'n a minute since George signaled."

"There's some more of the boys, I think."

"I can't see much—this light's in my eyes. It's no use trying to reach it. Here, let's wet down these here piles. That's good. Now hold her there."

"Gettin' pretty hot here, Cap'n."

"Can't help that. It'll be hotter before we get through. Have an eye out to see that we don't get cut off behind. Here come the buckets."

"Here you are, boys—this way! How many is they of you?"

"I dunno—about a dozen, I guess. The boys is comin' right in."

"Form a line here along the road. If you keep your clothes wet there's no danger, I guess. Stir along, now. Mr. Halloran come?"

"Not yet. Mr. Crosman's couplin' up the yard hose an' he'll be along here'n a minute."

The fire was giving rise to the wind; the wind was lashing the fire. The crackling was loud now; the roar made it hard to talk. As they worked and watched a gust of wind came sweeping across the harbor, and catching up the top row of boards from an exposed pile, it tossed them, burning, high in the air. The sparks were flying high, coursing the length of the yards, some falling far beyond. Men were pouring into the yards. Somewhere across the river the town fire-engine was clanging out toward the bridge.

A man, hatless, in a purple sweater, carrying a tin pail in each hand, came running through the gate and down the central roadway. Some one shouted "Here he comes!" and here and there other men, working with hose or bucket, heard the shout and caught it up for sheer excitement, heedless of the cause.

"What's that?" said Du Bois. "It's all clear behind, ain't it? We ain't cut off?"

"Oh, no; we aren't cut off."

"Say, Cap'n, I can't stand this; let's drop back a step or so. Lord knows we ain't doin' much good here. See her burn! I guess it's all day with Higginson & Company. Here comes the fire boys—I see a helmet back there—— No, they've quit. They're a-runnin' back, an' draggin' their hose with 'em. Who's this here a-comin' f'r us?"

"I don't know; I can't see."

"It's himself—it's Mr. Halloran. Hi! What's that?"

"Back with you, quick!" Halloran was shouting. "Never mind the hose. Let it go. You'll have to run for it. One's enough here."

"Good Lord, he's goin' to try the dynamite. Hold on, there, Mr. Halloran! You'll never make it; the fire's too close."

"Get back there! What do you mean by talking back to me?" Halloran's eyes were blazing. "Get back or I'll throw you back. Drop that hose, Cap'n. Don't say a word!"

"All right, Cap'n. I guess we can get the hose back with us. Heave, now!"

Halloran jerked it away from them, took the Captain by the shoulders and spun him around. "I'll give you three seconds to get to the gate. Now go! And none of your talk!"

They ran, without a word.

The fire had eaten its way almost to the widening of the peninsula, almost to the last point where the dynamite could be expected to stop it. A narrow strip could be blasted out, but once the flames had swept into the main yards nothing could check them. The steamers were far enough away, Halloran thought, to be safe; and he had warned all the men back. They stood now at the gate waiting. The watchman and deckhands were there, and the twenty or thirty amateur and the dozen professional fire fighters. Crosman came hurrying over from the mill-plug and addressed himself to the Wauchung chief.

"Have your boys run the hose right down the minute you hear the second explosion."

"There'll be only two?"

"Only two. I've got my hose ready to take down the other road. The rest of you boys be ready with your buckets, and when the chief here gives the word you run for it, every one of you. Understand?" Then he hurried back to his station.

"Here he comes," said a Wauchung fireman.

Down the narrow roadway they could see a black figure running. Nearer he came, his shadow leaping grotesquely before. And just as he reached them and put out his hand to check his progress, the whole south end of the yards seemed to rise up in the air—once, and then again.

"Come on, boys," called Halloran, turning before he had fairly caught his breath. "Cap'n, go to the steamer and see that she's all right. This way, boys!" Eager hands laid hold of the hose and ran forward with it. Over by the mills they could hear Crosman urging his men on. And ahead of all was the bucket brigade.

The explosion had cleared a path from bank to bank. Many of the blazing timbers had fallen into the yards, but the buckets and Crosman's hose were turned on these, while the firemen gave their attention to the wide heap of debris that seemed on the point of blazing up, and within a quarter of an hour the Chief had the satisfaction of saying to Halloran, "We've got her in hand now." An hour more and the fire was over, excepting the smouldering piles, on which streams of water would be kept for the rest of the night. Halloran assigned a few men to stay on watch with the firemen and, leaving the responsibility in the hands of the Chief, he went over to the Number One. Craig was on the wharf.

"Any harm done, Cap'n?"

"No—not to speak of. About all the glass is broken, and some sparks came aboard, but we put them out easy enough."

"Say, Cap'n, I don't know just what I said to you tonight——"

"That's all right, Mr. Halloran—don't you speak of it. You were tending to your business, that was all. You haven't seen anything of George, have you?"

"George? No. Isn't he here?"

"No, he ain't. He was out at the Point. He gave us the signal, but he didn't come back."

"Well, here, we'll look into this. Du Bois, there, did you see George after he gave the alarm?"

"No. I ain't seen 'im since he went out to the P'int. What's the matter, ain't he around?"

"No, he hasn't been seen. Look him up, will you? Ask the boys, and look around the yards a bit."

"Here he is now."

Craig and the Manager turned and saw, sure enough, George, leading, with the assistance of a local policeman, a villainous-looking tramp. George himself looked almost as disreputable as the tramp, and the policeman had evidently not been treading paths of ease.

"Here's the man that done it, Mr. Halloran," said George excitedly. "The copper said he didn't mind bringing him here so's you could see him before he gets run in. He won't say nothing, though."

Halloran soon drew out George's story, but the tramp was silent, beyond claiming stoutly that he had been smoking and had fallen asleep, only to awake and find the flames starting up. There was nothing to do but to turn him over to the law for the present. And at last, as the hour crept on toward two o'clock in the morning, Halloran and Crosman, after sending a reassuring message to the Higginsons, left the yards together for home and bed.

CHAPTER XXI—THE MEETING.

One afternoon young Corrigan appeared at the office. "I wish you would repeat," he said when the civilities had been exchanged, "what you said to me a little while back."

"About Mr. Bigelow?"

"Yes. Please tell me just what you think, and why you think so. You understand that I couldn't go on with this without pretty good authority behind me."

"I have no documentary proof, if that's what you mean. But to my notion, that isn't necessary." And Halloran simply repeated his former statements.

"Tell me again about this Le Duc—what is his relationship to Mr. Bigelow?"

"I may as well give you the whole story, Mr. Corrigan. The daughter of our Captain Craig went to Chicago some twenty years ago as Bigelow's private secretary. They were married and had two children and then they were divorced. The courts allowed Mrs. Bingelow a decent income by way of alimony, most of which was never paid, and in some letters Bigelow admitted that it was unpaid. A little while ago, Le Duc, a fellow I had known in college, who had drifted on the stage and was rather up against it, married the

TURQUOISE DEALER IN CAIRO

One of the most picturesque of tradespeople in the east are the turquoise merchants of Egypt. Scores of these quaint old characters are to be found at Cairo. The stock of a single merchant is frequently of great value, yet he is content to display it much the same as an Italian in an American city displays his fruit. The stones are laid out in little piles and parcels on a little stand, which may be carried from place to place.

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Almost every one, from personal experience, knows that the effects of any kind of severe physical strain are felt, first of all, in the small of the back—in other words, in those Vital Organs, the Kidneys. This is as true in the case of the very powerful as it is with one of less strength, and it is especially true whenever the kidneys are weak or out of order.

The Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root, strengthens the kidneys and through them helps all the other organs.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and utter exhaustion.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about

MRS. A. L. WALKER.

discouraged, but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better.

I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER,
46 West Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

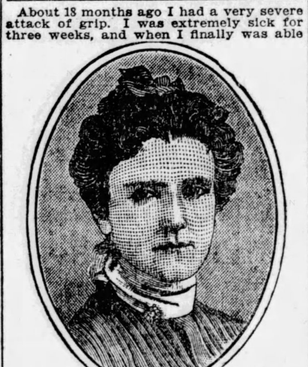
THE MILD and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distresing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect henler and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

YOUR poor health makes you nervous, irritable and at times despondent; but thousands of just such suffering or broken-down women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

Today I Am In Splendid Health

About 18 months ago I had a very severe attack of grip. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able



MRS. H. N. WHEELER.

to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back, which convinced me that I had a severe kidney trouble. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down.

My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial.

I procured a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned and today I am as well as ever.

My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. H. N. WHEELER,
29 Prospect St., Lynn, Mass.

NOT only does Swamp-Root bring new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by strengthening the kidneys it acts as a general tonic and food for the entire constitution.

Swamp-Root a Blessing To Women

My kidneys and bladder gave me great trouble for over two months and I suffer-

MRS. E. AUSTIN.

ed untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent me on my request, I experienced relief and I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without any bad symptoms whatever. Swamp-Root has proved a blessing to me.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. E. AUSTIN,
19 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Weekly "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—No matter how much doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its strongest friends today, are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to its wonderful curative properties. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

daughter, Elizabeth Bigelow. They were all poor—Mrs. Bigelow (or Craig, as she is now known) was really in want—and finally Le Duc got the letters from her and went out one evening to Evanston to demand money from Bigelow. Instead of giving it to him, Bigelow bought him off by offering him a position as the nominal head of the corner he was contemplating on the board. Le Duc accepted, kept the letters, and cast off Mrs. Craig, who is now living here in Wauchung with her father. Just before I saw you he told me himself that Bigelow was the man behind him in his operations. That's the story."

"Well—well," observed Corrigan, with a distressed expression.

"And in telling it to you, I'm assuming that you don't want a Board of Trade plunger at the head of your combination."

"No, no, of course we don't. Now, Mr. Halloran, what is it exactly that you have to suggest?"

"Say to Mr. Bigelow at your meeting that you have been told that he is behind the corner and request an explanation."

"Yes?"

"If he can explain, well and good. You can refer the whole matter to me. But if he can't—there you are."

Corrigan pondered. "That seems fair. I'll talk it over with my father. I'm much obliged to you, anyhow."

"Not at all."

A reaction had followed the fire and the long strain leading up to it. They all felt it. Crosman, wearied by the comparative idleness that was forced upon him, was irritable and inclined to chafe against the steady disapproval of Mrs. Higginson. Halloran was plunged in gloom most of the time. And to add to the depression Captain Craig decided to give up his post.

"You see, Mr. Halloran," he said, in speaking of it, "you maybe wouldn't think to look at me that I'm a great-grandfather, but I've known it by my feelings since the fire. I didn't stand it very well—the running and the wet and all: and my eyes have been bothering me, too. Jennie and me, we've been talking it over, and she thinks I ought to just quit now, and look after the garden, and take it kind of easy. There's no room for us old fellows now, anyhow. A man had better make up his mind to it before he gets crowded out. I've saved a little something—enough to live on, and I've got my place, and I guess that's enough for anybody."

"You're mistaken, Captain. There's not a better man on the lakes, and I'm glad to tell you so. The Number One is yours as long as you'll keep her."

There were tears in the captain's eyes. "That's all right—I'm obliged to you. But I guess it's time to quit now while we're shut down and you have a good chance to look around for somebody else. There's only one thing that's been bothering me. Do you think you're going to have a place for George?"

"I'm sure of it. He's going to make a good man before he gets through with it."

"I'm glad you think so. I must tell Jennie—it'll please her. And say—here's a little something—George says he's owed you three-fifty for a long while. He's managed to save it up now, and he wanted me to hand it to you."

Halloran had to think. "Oh, that—that's nothing—I couldn't take it."

"If you don't mind—I think you'd better. And I—I want to say, Mr. Halloran, before I quit you, that it's been a great thing for Mr. Higginson to have you here. I guess there ain't no doubt you've saved his business for him."

This brought the gloom back to the manager's face. He shook his head.

"That's all right now—I've watched the business some. It's your nerve and grit——"

"Captain," Halloran broke in bitterly, "I—I——"

"I guess I know what you mean. You've been carrying a load that would have broke most men, and now you're sort of unstrung."

Halloran shook his head again. "Never mind the load." He looked around the office. Crosman was out; the door was shut. "Captain, I've lost the girl I want to marry, for want of nerve."

"Are you sure?"

He nodded.

"Is she married already?".

"Oh, no; she's gone away."

"Where?"

"Down east. She didn't leave word."

"And she ain't married anybody else? Then she ain't lost. Why don't you go after her?"

"I know. I've thought of that."

"Thinking'll never do it. You better go."

Halloran looked up and caught the captain's eye. It was beaming with good will, and it opened to him a glimpse of a new world. "I believe I will," he said, holding his breath.

"You can get the eleven o'clock on the Pere Marquette and connect with the Central Limited tonight at Detroit. I'll take care of the fire department while you're gone."

"You will?" He caught at the captain's hand.

"Sure. You'd better move right along—Lord, yes, there's only twenty-five minutes, and it'll take you most of that to get home and pack. I'll call up the livery and have a carriage go right up after you."

"Good. Tell Crosman I've been called east."

"I'll see to everything. Good-bye. And say, don't hurry back. Wire your address, and if we need you we'll let you know. Good-by. Good luck."

"Thanks. Good-by." He was gone with a rush, leaving his desk open behind him.

It so chanced that on this morning when Halloran went plunging off to seek his fortune, Mr. G. Hyde Bigelow, in an equally uncertain frame of mind, was fronting his. Matters were going awry down in Chicago. The Board of Trade deal, thanks to the elation and consequent intermeddling of the paid figurehead, was wobbling dangerously. And at ten o'clock, while Le Duc was hearing sharp, straight-out words in the mahogany office, the heads of nearly a score of Michigan lumber firms were gathering in the city office of the Corrigans, not far away. Hard-headed old fellows they were, most of them—men with slouch hats and unkempt beards, men who wore high boots beneath their bagging trousers, and swore as they talked and breathed. And there they waited for Bigelow, to ask him where their money had gone and how he proposed to get it back. At length he came.

"Good morning, gentlemen," he observed, as he laid aside his coat and stick and his silk hat.

"Good morning," came from Corrigan, and "How are you?" from one or two others. One graybeard murmured to a neighbor that he wished he'd a known in the first place that Bigelow wore a silk hat. "You can't trust a dude," he muttered.

To Be Continued.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

The Fond Parent's Pride.

A reporter was endeavoring to find out the particulars of an incident that had befallen a boy, and was asking the questions necessary in such cases of the father of the injured boy.

"Did the little fellow stand the operation well?" asked the reporter.

"Like a major—came through it all right!"

"Did he have to take anything?" continued the reporter.

"Not a gol darn thing but chloroform!" was the proud reply of the admiring parent.—Utica Observer.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly
Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Jacob and Diantha

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Eventually the end would have been the same, but the exigencies of a stormy night, hastened uncertainty to an understanding.

It has been so written since the world began, and it will be so written so long as the world endures. The French call it L'Amour. In German it is Die Liebe. Speak it in what tongue you will, its meaning is always the same when youth and maiden meet and find favor in each other's eyes.

Diantha was a Greek. Jacob was a German. Had they remained in the countries of their birth, it is unlikely they would have met, but they came to America, and Madame Fate immediately got out her book and entered them in its pages. Diantha's eyes and hair were brown. Her skin was pale with a warm pallor, and satiny like the bloom of the grape. Jacob's eyes were wonderfully blue, and he was tinted with the coloring of a Christmas supplement. Both were fresh-hearted as a berry, and the gladness of youth and health was radiant on their faces.

Diantha served the customers who came to her uncle's fruit and confectionery shop, performing many other duties beside in sorting the perishable stock and keeping the place in order. Her uncle had prospered in America. Fabulous tales had gone back to the old country of his enormous riches, and one by one he had brought his relatives over the sea to assist him in his prosperity. Diantha was his favorite niece, but his partiality did not deter him from demanding full payment for his bounty. She worked diligently and constantly, as was the custom of her womankind, knowing nothing of the new world pleasures that were possible for her to enjoy. She had learned quickly the English language, and, while her vocabulary was limited, she had no foreign accent.

Jacob was employed by the grocer next door as the driver of a delivery wagon. With the frugality of his race, he had saved money from the time he began to earn it. He had watched his savings grow from a dime to a considerable number of dollars, finding in his employment and his bank account the sum total of his existence—until he came to work in the shop next door to Diantha.

It was a day in summer when first he saw her. She was standing in front of her uncle's shop with a pink carnation tucked in her hair behind her ear, and her gown turned away a little from her full, white throat. Jacob peeped out from the side of his wagon to admire her surreptitiously, and he looked so long, the brown eyes met the blue. Diantha, pretending to be angered by his boldness, walked, as haughtily as her short plumpness would allow, into her uncle's shop, where, from behind a bunch of bananas, she, in turn, gazed surreptitiously at the smiling Jacob. His pink and white blondness attracted her strongly. It was almost as if she had heard his whispered exclamation, "Ain'd she de daisy!"

They looked at each other day by day like this, and presently Diantha saw a light in Jacob's blue eyes that brought the blood to her cheeks and filled her with a strange joy that made her half afraid to look again. Sometimes she hid herself when she saw his wagon at the curb, and, when he had gone away, she could have cried with regret for what she had missed. And Jacob sung and whistled all day long, living more frugally than ever in order to save his dollars, for he knew exactly what he wanted to do when he had enough money.

Autumn came and stole the summer, and yet Diantha and Jacob had scarcely spoken to each other. Occasionally Jacob would find an opportunity to say, with a seraphic smile, "How nice a day it makes. Yes?" To which Diantha would answer shyly and gravely, "Yes-sir, it is a very good day."

The words were nothing in themselves, but they had spoken to each other; the sunshine was bright and gracious and all the world was a-singing. Their days were filled with toil, yet their labor was sweetened by the gladness in their hearts, and they heard the melody of the old, old story that has come down through the ages. Nothing happened to disturb the secret they had not as yet openly confessed. They were like a ship cruising peacefully on a summer sea until a storm should come to drive it into port.

The tempest, when it broke, was not serious, and this is just a foolish little tale, but perhaps, after all, when two people make each other supremely happy, it is worth telling.

Diantha and Jacob never grew tired of gazing smilingly into each other's eyes when the chance afforded, and imperceptibly the days slipped by and it was winter. One night the earth was like iron under its icy covering and the electric wires were singing their song of cold. The air was thick with stinging particles of snow, and the north wind swept through the deserted streets, cruelly victorious, having driven all save a few to shelter. Diantha was alone behind the frost-incrusted panes of her uncle's shop. It was impossible to see into the street, and the bright light of the interior only made pale, impenetrable squares of the windows to those who chanced to be passing. It was seldom Diantha was left alone, but this night it had happened and she sat cowering by the stove, afraid of the sinister voices of the storm. A rat gnawing and scratching in the wall caused her heart to stand still in terror, and when the wind lashed itself to new fury and went rushing and roaring past the door, buffeting swinging signs until they shrieked for mercy, she held her hands to her ears to shut out the tumult and the strife.

Sometimes it has an awful sound, the wind at night. It sounded mournful as well as fearful to Diantha because she had not smiled into Jacob's eyes that day, and she remembered she had missed this joy frequently since the weather had turned so cold and blustering. She sat shivering and thinking. Thoughts that were not altogether happy, when the door was opened and she looked up to confront two evil appearing men. They entered cautiously and conducted themselves civilly enough until they were sure Diantha was alone. Then they commanded her in an ugly manner to give them money.

Trembling with fear, and yet with mind alert, Diantha approached the cash register near the front door, as if to comply with their demands. The desertion of the streets and the seeming helplessness of the girl, made the men certain of their safety, and they turned for a moment to fill their pockets from the piles of fruit. Diantha saw her opportunity and sprang to the door. She managed to get it open before she could be stopped, and ran, screaming, into the street.

"Jacob, Oh, help me Jacob" she cried. "Jacob, Jacob!"

Now, as it chanced, Jacob had gone to bed early that night, but weary as he was, he could not sleep. He had not seen Diantha, so he left his warm bed, and, after putting on all the clothes he possessed, went out into the storm, nerving himself to the boldness of openly seeking the girl he loved. He was near when the men entered the shop. Thinking they were customers, and not knowing Diantha was alone, he waited patiently for them to go away, performing an excerpt from the Highland Fling to keep his blood from freezing. He saw Diantha run into the street, and heard her frightened cry for help. He went leaping to her aid, shouting at the top of his healthy lungs: "Bolice, bolice, heraus mit dem buglers!"

Only the mocking roar of the wind answered his alarm, and like a knight of old, he charged single-handed and alone to the defense of his lady. He had the will and courage to battle with a horde, and they were needless. None was there on whom he could wreck his prowess. The men had vanished as suddenly as they had come, leaving Jacob and Diantha alone together for the first time in their lives.

Diantha, her reserve broken by her fright and excitement, cast herself on Jacob's breast, and flung her arms around his neck, sobbing wildly. Jacob promptly clasped her to his big, honest heart, whispering for her comfort: "I got free hundred dollars alretty yet, Dianty. Free hundred dollars by de bank."

After a while, when the excitement was over, Jacob told Diantha how much he loved her, and she cried and told Jacob how much she loved him, and then he cried, and they fell on each other's necks and wept together, and were perfectly happy.

And this is all of the story, except that Jacob and Diantha are to be married in the spring. Meantime their love is growing deeper and stronger. Their days are filled with toil, but they are content with their lot in life because they love each other.

Gas Main Stopper.

The stockholders of the gas company are not always the only ones who have cause to regret the breaking of the gas main, with the consequent leakage of a large quantity of gas before the break can be located and repaired. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the residents in the neighborhood to suffer physically from the effects of the inhalation of the gas, even if they are not killed outright by the fumes. There is also danger to the life of the man who is compelled to make

the repairs, as he is under the necessity of entering an excavation filled with gas from the leak he is trying to remedy, and which is constantly discharging its stream of deadly vapor into the atmosphere. If there is a valve in the pipe near at hand, the first work of the repairman is to close it, and thus cut off the flow; but often there is no valve, and he is compelled to make the best of it, and continue his work in the poisoned air. A novel substitute for the valve is here shown, being simply a rubber bag, contained in a flexible, nonelastic sack. After a small opening has been made in the gas main back of the break, this sack is stuffed into the pipe and inflated, immediately cutting off the flow of gas from the pipe, exactly as a valve would have done had it been located within reach.

$100 Reward, $100.

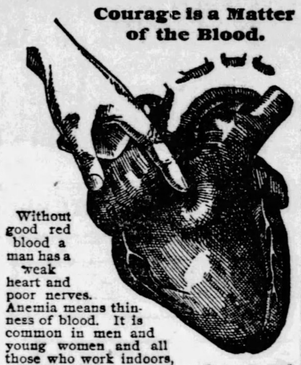
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A BULLET IN HIS HEART.

Max Meyer, a young German, recently presented himself at a leading hospital in London, and requested one of the surgeons to examine him, as he was confident that there was a bullet in his heart. The surgeon at first laughed, and assured him that he would not be alive if that were the case, but a few letters from German specialists which the young man showed him convinced him that his visitor was not trying to play a joke on him, and he at once summoned a few of his colleagues and explained the matter to them. As a result the young man was examined, and as a small scar showed plainly the place where the bullet had entered, the surgeons by using X-rays were soon able to locate it, and great was their surprise when they found that it was embedded in the heart. The next question was whether they should attempt to extract it or not, and on this point they have not yet made up their minds.

Courage is a Matter of the Blood.



Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves. Anemia means thinness of blood. It is common in men and young women and all those who work indoors, who do not get enough outdoor air and good oxygen in their lungs. There are too many white blood corpuscles in such cases, and there is often a peculiar sound in the heart, called a murmur, in cases of anemia. This heart murmur is caused by thinness of the blood passing through the heart. The murmur of anemia disappears when the blood regains its natural consistency and richness. It is not heart disease. Sometimes people suffer intense pain over the heart, which is not heart disease, but caused by the stomach. It is the occasion of much anxiety, alarm and suffering, for which its victim is dependent upon reflex disturbances from the stomach caused by indigestion. In the same way many bad coughs are dependent upon these reflex disturbances of what is called the pneumogastric nerve. To enrich the blood and increase the red blood corpuscles thereby feeding the nerves on rich red blood and doing away with nervous irritability, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which promotes digestion and assimilation of food so that the blood gets its proper supply of nourishment from the stomach. Get as near to nature's way as you can. A medicine made entirely of botanical extracts and which does not contain alcohol is the safest. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol or narcotics.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best liver pills.

WHICH?

Are you a trailer, or are you a trolley?
Are you tagged to a leader through wisdom and folly?
Are you Somebody Else, or You?
Do you vote by the symbol and swallow it "straight?"
Do you pray by the book; do you pay by the rate?
Do you tie your cravat by the calendar's date?
Do you follow a cue?

Are you a writer or that which is worded?
Are you a shepherd or one of the herded?
Which are you—a What or a Who?
It sounds well to call yourself "one of the flock,"
But a sheep is a sheep, after all. At the block
You're nothing but mutton, or possibly stock.
Would you flavor a stew?

Are you a being and boss of your soul,
Or are you a mummy to carry a scroll?
Are you Somebody Else, or You?
When you finally pass to the heavenly wicket,
Where Peter the Scrutinous stands at his picket,
Are you going to give him a blank for a ticket?
Do you think it will do?
—Edmund Vance Cooke in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Plant Growth Regulator.

While some fault has been found recently in the manner in which the govern-

ment has been distributing seeds and bulbs through its senators and representatives, upon the ground that the actual benefit derived from this work is small, no one can deny that other departments of the bureau of agriculture are doing good work in the actual cultivation of plant growths and experiments with new discoveries. Through this medium the farmers and gardeners have been made acquainted with many valuable additions to their source of income, and the general public has been provided with new foodstuffs, both delicious and nutritious. Among other things, it has been discovered that the quality and size of certain plants and vegetables are improved by several transplantings. In this work, however, it is difficult to take up the roots at such a depth as not to disturb and hinder the growth of the leaves, owing to the great length to which the roots enter the earth. With the aid of the device shown in the picture this operation can now be performed to much better advantage. The idea is to insert a metallic open-mesh fabric in the earth beneath the seed, the preferred manner of working being to lay a strip of the screen in the bottom of a long trench, covering it several inches deep with earth, and then planting the seed in the ordinary manner. As the tap or main root descends from the seed it will strive to pass through the fine mesh of the screen, but will be choked, causing branch roots to spread out laterally above the screen. A plant whose tap root has just reached the screen and one which has been choked off and forced to send out branch roots are shown in the drawing.

Two Views of Sport.

London Field—Sport comes in as a sort of safety valve, as plenty of riding and walking minimizes the effect of too luxurious living, always supposing that the latter has not already had the effect of begetting a disinclination for anything approaching strong exercise, a fate not at all unlikely to overtake those who are too capon lined.

Blackwood's Magazine—We are growing accustomed to being called a nation of shopkeepers, and we seem to be going the right way toward earning the still less enviable title of a nation of gameplayers. Let us remember while there is yet time that an empire almost as great tottered to its fall when the citizens of the mother city grew too serious over their amusements.

The Farmstead

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one who has had experience with horses please tell me through The Blade how to cure "sidebones?" What medicine to use, how often, etc.?—H., Spokane, Wash.

Will some one please give me a recipe for preserving eggs?—B., Cambridge, Iowa.

Will some reader please answer the following: What is the best time to sow red clover, and how much seed per acre?—E., Ripley, O.

I have a four-year-old horse that is badly sweenied. A remedy for it would be thankfully received through your valuable paper.—Anxious, Homer, Ill.

It is a fact that turkey eggs are fertilized for one entire laying of eggs by one service of the gobbler. I am not sure about geese and ducks. I have heard that it is necessary for hens to be served every day to insure the eggs hatching. Will someone give a good authority on this subject?—Y., Albion, Ind.

I have a flock of sheep which has ticks, and the ewes are with lamb. Will someone tell me if it would do any harm to feed them sulphur?—R., Pleasant Lake, Ind.

Will some reader of the Blade give a sure recipe for lice on cattle? Several of my neighbors and myself are bothered with them. We have tried several remedies and failed to kill them.—A. C. M.

Why not try one of the remedies given in the Farmstead last week? They are approved by the Kansas experiment station. Or, if you have tried any of them faithfully, and it failed, please let us have the facts for publication.

Can any of the Blade readers give a recipe for cooking hog's liver so it will not taste bitter, and how to cook it with apples?—Reader.

Roup in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead: Tell Reader, Chillicothe, O., his chickens have the roup. Take one pint of lime water, one tablespoonful of carbolic acid; mix and swab their throats once each day. Separate the sick chickens from the well ones, as it is contagious.—S., Morgan's Springs, Tenn.

I note that a subscriber at Chillicothe, O., wants to know what is the matter with his chickens, and what is good to cure their trouble. Scrape a small piece of alum into a spoonful of lard and warm it over a fire to melt both. Pour it down or drench the fowls with this solution and relief will come in ten minutes. Besides they will get all right without another dose. This I have tested myself.—F., Gilldas, Ind.

Fits in Cats.

Editor Farmstead: Tell P., of Sunol, Pa., to give his kitten a little (powdered) gunpowder in its milk and not to feed much meat; also give a little salt. I have tried it for cats and it has always cured them.—B., Ludlow, Vt.

Editor Farmstead: Tell P., of Sunol, Pa., to stop feeding fresh beef. That will make any cat have fits. If followed up it will die in a fit and you would not like to see a second cat die in a fit while you stand on a chair holding your clothes. This is not a mouse. Your cat may be dead when you read this.—K., Cortland, New York.

White Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead: I send a sure cure for white scours in calves. It has not failed to cure any case where tried. It is also good for man or beast or turkeys: Take one-half ounce cinnamon oil, one-half ounce gun arabic, one-quarter ounce blackberry cordial, one-quarter ounce clove oil, one-quarter ounce laudanum, one ounce spirits of niter, two ounces gin, two ounces alcohol, one-quarter dram oil of tar, one-quarter ounce juniper oil, one-quarter ounce wintergreen oil.

Dose for a calf one-third of a teaspoonful three times a day. Watch results and do not give too much.—Reader.

Hematuria in Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Please inform K., of Hammond, Neb., that bloody urine or hematuria, as seen in the horse, is usually the direct result of mechanical injuries, as sprains and fractures of loins, lacerations of the subjumbar muscles, irritation, caused by stone in the bladder, kidney or urethra. The blood may be present in clots or in more or less intimate admixture with the urine. Its condition may furnish some indication as to its source. Thus, if from the kidney, it is likely to be uniformly diffused through the urine, while if from the bladder or its passages, clots are more likely to appear.

The disease being mainly due to direct injury, treatment will consist first in removing such cause whenever possible, and then in applying general and local styptics. Irritants in food must be avoided and stones removed from the bladder or urethra. Then give mucilaginous drinks, as slippery elm or linseed tea, freely, and styptics. Tincture of chloride of iron, 3 drams; acetate of lead, one-half dram; tannic acid, one-half dram, or oil of turpentine one ounce. If the discharge is abundant, apply cold water to the loins and keep the animal perfectly still.—L., Greeneville, Tenn.

Scabs on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C., of French Creek, W. Va., that I can not tell the disease his cattle have, but can give a remedy. Take salty grease, the stronger the better, rub the scabs well, and it will cure them.—S., Morgan's Springs, Tenn.

Hollow Horn Again.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read with great interest the discussion of hollow horn. I was surprised to read from W., Elizabethton, Tenn., that there is no such disease. I will admit that all adult cattle have a hollow in the horn normally, while a great many have it as a disease. Mr. W., if you will take a cow with cold horns, dry nose, watery eyes and with wolf in tail, and dehorn her (I care not how fat she is) you will find that she is suffering from hollow head also. You will find no blood in the pith part of the horn, where it should be in abundance; and in advanced stages the horn will be all a lifeless, hard bone, like flint, and the inner partition of the head will have been wasted away, permitting one to see clear through the head. Cause, exposure to cold, over-feeding, impaction, improper feeding, or anything that will cause a sluggish circulation.

To cure, take two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, four of stove soot, one of fine salt, one teaspoonful of copperas, mix with water, and drench. Or take three eggs and mix with the above; add enough corn meal to make a stiff paste; divide into three pills, and give one morning, noon and night. If not relieved, repeat three times. The above will be found good for any animal that is out of order. It will give a good appetite. If the tail is hollow, split and fill with equal parts of salt and black pepper, then tie up.—A Dehorner, Crellin, Md.

Editor Farmstead:—I was raised on a farm and have learned some things by observation. I noted in the Farmstead the discussion in regard to hollow horn in cattle. The cause is, the skin becomes fast to the backbone, and that stops circulation to the head, and hence hollow horn or hollow head. Whenever the circulation stops, that causes the brain to lose action, and the cow or ox becomes ill and loses its appetite.

Now for the cure. In the first place, let a man who has a good grip in his hand catch the animal across the back, pinch the hide loose from the bone, and the cure is completed. Then a few doses of sulphur and rosin, and the hollow horn will be no more.—H., Middleport, O.

Value of Corn for Pork.

The Tennessee experiment station has been investigating this subject, and says: Corn has been purchased at this station for 80 cents per bushel and fed to hogs of ordinary grade at a fair profit. The corn was not worth 80 cents on the farm. It costs considerable to place it on the market, and yet in years when hog products bring a good price and corn can be purchased for 40 cents a bushel it is generally sold instead of kept at home, fed, and utilized to the lasting benefit of the owner. There is something wrong here; surely the farmer does not realize the importance of finishing his hogs so as to obtain not only the highest market price for his animals, but the highest price for his corn as well.

By utilizing skim milk with corn meal it was possible for us to secure 25 pounds gain from the consumption of a bushel of corn meal and 416.8 pounds of skim milk. On the basis of the gain from corn meal and water, 416.5 pounds skim milk produced 21.4 pounds gain, which would give skim milk a feeding value of 31 cents, with pork at 6 cents, 26 cents with pork at 5 cents, and 26 cents with pork at 7 cents. Skim milk would have practically the same feeding value, when fed with a grain ration consisting of two parts of corn and one part of wheat meal or soy bean meal.

Raising Turkeys.

Such severe losses have been sustained in recent years by turkey breeders, due largely to lack of vitality in the breeding stock, that many are beginning to practice the outdoor method of raising their turkeys. This method is commonly followed in the turkey raising sections of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Kentucky. The birds are given neither shelter nor roosts, even in winter, although some growers provide an open shed to which the birds have free access in severe storms. The turkeys are compelled to rustle for themselves, the idea being to imitate natural conditions as closely as possible.

They are fed liberally on whole grain and in the spring are provided with barrels for nests, but there is as little interference possible with their ways of living. Instead of suffering from this seeming neglect, they appear to enjoy much better health, are more vigorous, less subject to disease, and the epidemics which kill so many flocks seldom attack them.

This method is applicable only on large farms or places where the turkeys can have free range. If one has to confine his stock too closely, he had much better give up turkeys and keep ducks.—American Agriculturist.

Facts About Eggs.

The Maine experiment station has been making a careful analysis of the eggs of domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, and common hens.

Duck eggs seem to have the thinnest shells, being about 10.6 per cent. of the whole weight of the eggs.

The average of thirty-four samples of hens' eggs gave 11.2 per cent. for shell.

Turkey eggs ran slightly above hen eggs in this respect, having an average of 11.4 per cent. of the whole weight.

The shells of the goose eggs averaged 12.8 per cent. of all.

Guinea fowl eggs should be unusually strong, as their shells form 14.4 per cent. of their weight.

The whites of the eggs in proportion to their weight ran: Goose, 52.6; duck, 53.6; guinea, 53.6; turkey, 56.5.

The proportion of yolk to the whole egg ran: Guinea fowl, 32; duck, 33; goose, 34.6; turkey, 30.1.

About 70 per cent. of the edible portion of eggs is pure water.

The protein content is about 14 per cent., the fat about the same. This makes eggs a very valuable food.

Most of the protein is in the whites of eggs, and most of the fat in the yolks.

Taking the eggs as a whole, including the shell, the fat content ranges from about 9 per cent. in turkey, hen, and guinea fowl eggs, to over 12 in the eggs of ducks and geese.

The protein content runs from 11 to 13 per cent. in all varieties of fowls named. There is really little difference in the nutritive value of the different kinds of eggs.

To Kill Bark Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—G., of Marysville, O., asks in the issue of Jan. 7 how to destroy bark lice. Dissolve five pounds of potash in five gallons of boiling water, adding five pounds of lard at the same time. In another vessel slake one peck of lime in five gallons of boiling water, and add a pint of crude carbolic acid. While hot mix the two solutions. This mixture may be kept in a barrel, to be used as required. When about to apply to trees take one gallon of the mixture, add two gallons of boiling water, and swab the trees with it, or apply with an old broom, while the mixture is warm or as hot as it can be applied. It may be used as frequently as necessary both on the trunks of trees and on the roots, after moving the top soil. It loosens the old bark, destroys bark lice and makes the trunks smooth.—L., Lancaster, O.

Spavin and Splint.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell L., of Middletown, Cal., that the spavin remedy will take off a splint or any other enlargement.

The recipe given in The Blade for L., of Fisher, Pa., is very bad. Black antimony is a powerful heart stimulant, that leaves bad aftereffects. Saltpeter and resin are diuretic. Sulphur and copperas are blood remedies. Copperas is sulphate of iron. One pound of these two and one of gentian is all right. The bowels should be kept loose with flaxseed meal. If the bunches are loose under the skin, so they can be moved, they would be skin tumors, that would have to be absorbed.—V., Farewell, Mich.

Care For Your Horse.

A horse should be curried and properly fed, but the best attention a horse can get is to be given a little freedom in the pasture and an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. This treatment prevents and cures constipation which is contracted by exposure or too close confinement in the stable. A horse that is given an occasional dose of this medicine will not be bothered with constipation, hide-bound or any other troubles which frequently attack horses and mules.

Your horse or mule is worth caring for. A 25 cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will keep them in perfect health. Ask your dealer for a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, and if he does not keep it send 25 cents to the Chattanooga Medicine Company and a one-half pound air tight can will be mailed you.

One of my horses got in a bad condition. I was advised by one of my customers to give him your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. I did so and he commenced to improve right away. In a short time he shed his long hair and was as fat and sleek as a three-year old. I heartily recommend the medicine to all owners of horses.
W. T. MANGUM, Dresden, Tenn.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, $60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 64, London, Canada

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

Two Sides of the Face, by A. T. Quiller-Couch, is a volume of stories of English country life. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Moth Book, by Dr. W. J. Holland, is an elaborate volume, describing the moths of North America, the history of silk culture, etc., illustrated with 1,500 figures in colored plates, and 300 cuts in the text. Doubleday, Page & Co., Union Square, New York.

America in Literature, by Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University, is a valuable work, giving an account of the piv

FROM

FACTORY TO FORTUNE

How Charles Stewart Stepped From a Factory Into a Brilliant Future.

Chicago, Ill., April—The friends of Mr. Charles Stewart, of this city, are talking about the sudden change in his fortunes, and business men are widely discussing the enterprise that raised him from an humble position in a factory to one of profit and honor in the office of one of the best known firms of public accountants in this city.

To the newspaper representative who called at his home, No. 2236 Austin avenue, Mr. Stewart stated that he had long desired to enter business life, but as his education had not included a business training, he had been forced to work in a local factory. Being determined to rise in the world, notwithstanding his surroundings, he took up a correspondence course in bookkeeping and business methods during his evening hours, and so fitted himself for his present position

without losing any time or money while doing so. Further than this Mr. Stewart modestly refused to discuss his good fortune, but he handed the reporter a copy of the following letter, recently written to the school whose course he had studied, and which had secured his position for him:

CHICAGO, April 7, 1903.

Commercial Correspondence Schools, Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: I have completed your course of instruction in bookkeeping and am well pleased with it. When I first wrote to you I knew nothing about this subject, but after reading what others have accomplished I decided to take it up. I had no difficulty at all in learning bookkeeping, you made everything so plain to me. I could never have gone to a business college to learn, as I was then working in a factory every day, but your mail course enabled me to learn it in a very short time by devoting my spare moments to it. I am well pleased with the way you treated me in regard to going into explanations and giving immediate answers to questions. When I had completed the course I was surprised to hear that you had a position for me within such a short time after I had graduated from your school with one of the largest and best known expert accountant companies of the country. If I had not taken your course I would have been unable to fill the position which I have, and want to thank you for the way you treated me. I wish your school success, as it has been the means of opening up to me a bright and successful future. No one could treat me better than you have done. If any one has any doubt of your ability to teach him bookkeeping I would be glad for you to refer him to me.

Wishing you continued success, I am yours respectfully, CHARLES STEWART, 2236 Austin Avenue.

The Commercial Correspondence Schools will send to any ambitious young man or woman a free book, entitled "How to Succeed in Business," which is the same book that started Mr. Stewart on the road to success. This book tells how you can learn bookkeeping and pay your tuition after you have been placed in a paying and permanent position. It fully explains the most wonderful system of accounting ever devised, and is full of valuable information that will help you to succeed in life and push you forward in business. A limited number of these books will be sent absolutely free to any ambitious person who sincerely desires to better his position in life. All you need to do is to send your name and address on a postal card and you will receive the book by return post. Address Commercial Correspondence Schools, 370 A, Schools building, Rochester, N. Y.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Heat From the Sun.

How does the sunlight heat the earth's surface? The amount of heat given off the sun's surface certainly is exhausted in the vast ocean of space long before it reaches the earth—the intervening space being intensely cold. So it appears that the sunlight heats the earth's surface. But this will not explain the winter seasons and the cold tops of high mountains.—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

Your statement above is a fine illustration of a defective mode of reasoning, based on insufficient knowledge. You first make a false assumption, and then base a theory on it. Your false assumption is that the sun's heat is exhausted before it reaches the earth. That is not true. Your theory is that light turns into heat. That is untrue, at least your conception of it.

Heat and light are simply waves in the universal ether, set in motion by the sun, as a stone dropped into still water sets up waves which spread outward until they reach the shores. The difference between heat and light is one of wave-length entirely. Certain wave-lengths excite in the eye the sensation we call red; others excite orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. When all these waves strike the eye at once we recognize white light. The heat waves accompany the light-waves, but heat-rays are invisible.

The sensation of heat is experienced when heat-waves are stopped. Hold a hand near a hot stove. The heat-rays coming from the stove are stopped by the hand, and the sensation of heat results. So the heat-waves in the ether pass over the enormous space between us and the sun. That space is extremely cold, for there is nothing to stop the heat-waves, and produce what we call heat. The atmosphere stops them slightly; but at the tops of high mountains it is too thin to stop much heat. Down near the earth, where the air is most dense, it is warmer; but nearly all the heat-waves reach the earth, and are there stopped. The earth, by radiation, heats the air near the surface.

The cold of winter is due to the fact that the earth is in such a position that the heat-waves strike it obliquely. Consequently, not nearly so many reach a given spot as when thew come to the earth at right angles. Why do you not get a good school text book on physics, and read up the subjects of light and heat?

The "Mecklenburg Declaration."

Please tell me what the Mecklenberg declaration of independence was.—F. L., Hamilton, Ind.

A midnight meeting of representatives of the militia of Mecklenburg county, N. C., was held, it is said, in May, 1775. They adopted resolutions which declared the people of that county to be free and independent of the British crown.

The Name Sunday.

Kindly tell us when or where the name Sunday first obtained.—T. W. B., Jewett, Ohio.

The name is very old, going back at least a thousand years before Christ. As you know, different nations had different names for the days of the week. The Jews had no names for them; they simply numbered them from the first to the seventh day. Among the nations of Northern Europe, and with the Romans, the day was dedicated to the sun. Its name in Old Saxon was sonnen daeg—the sun's day. It is called Sunday in all the Germanic languages. The Romans called it dies solis —"the day of the sun." Hence the name for the day is very much older than Christianity.

John Brown.

Please give the date of the hanging of John Brown and a short history leading up to it.—N. C., Minneapolis, Minn.

John Brown was descended from a carpenter who came over in the Mayflower; born at Torrington, Conn., in 1800. In 1854 he went to Kansas to aid in making that territory a free state, and played a prominent part in the Kansas troubles, in which one son was killed. On October 16, 1859, at the head of 17 white men and 5 negroes, he made a descent on Harper's Ferry, in the crazy belief that the slaves would rise in insurrection and flock to him. United States marines were hurried from Washington, and on the next day Brown and such of his men as remained alive were captured. He was tried on a charge of treason, found guilty, and hanged at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

First Niagara Bridge.

M. D. C., Corry, Pa.:—The first suspension bridge across the gorge at Niagara was built in 1848, with a span of 759 feet. It was too light for the improved railway traffic, and in 1854 a larger and stronger bridge was built at the same place, the old cables being incorporated in the new structure. The rapid increase in the weight of modern locomotives and cars, and the increased length of trains, made it too weak for the vastly increased railway traffic, and it was torn down and replaced by a cantilever bridge.

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

E. E. R., Republic, O.:—Paul Laurence Dunbar is a mulatto, born at Dayton in 1872; graduated at Dayton High school in 1891. He supported himself by manual labor till his poems attracted attention. He is now a public reader of his own poems. He married Alice Ruth Moore, a colored girl of New York, in 1898.

A. T. Stewart.

Please give the biography of A. T. Stewart, of New York.—W. L. S., Little Otter, W. Va.

Alexander Turney Stewart was born in Lisbon, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1803; died at New York, 1876. He was the descendant of a Scotch emigrant to the north of Ireland, and was only son of a farmer, who died when the son was a boy. The latter came to New York in 1823; taught school for a time, then returned to Ireland and obtained the moderate fortune left by his father, bought a stock of Irish laces and linens, returned to New York and opened a store. He prospered, and at his death his estate was estimated at $40,000,000. As he had no blood relatives, it all went to his wife.

Birth Marks.

Is there any known cause for the existence of birthmarks? Many people believe them to be caused from something happening to the parent a while previous to birth. Is not such a belief a silly superstition?—W. M. G., Marion, O.

No, there is no well-proved cause. Birthmarks are sometimes inherited from a parent or a grandparent. The idea you speak of is simply a popular belief, without any good evidence in its support. You will find it held only by people of defective education.

Locks.

Will you please explain the workings of locks and dams on rivers and canals? How are vessels passed and lowered over the dams?—J. R. O., Earlyville, Tenn.

Boats are not raised and lowered "over" dams. The dam is simply to deepen the water above it, so as to make it navigable in dry weather. The boats go up and down through locks. A lock is built of stone, long and wide enough to hold a boat. At the lower end are gates allowing boats to enter and go out; at the other end are gates for the same purpose.

Suppose the lower gates open, and a boat desirous of going up stream. She is run through the lower gates into the lock. The lower gates are then closed. Then valves in the upper gate are opened, the lock fills with water and lifts the boat to the level of the stream above the dam. Then the upper gates are opened and she goes out into the stream.

A boat going down has to shut the lower gates and fill the lock with water, if that is not already done. Then the upper gates are closed, the valves in the lower gates are opened to let the water run out. The vessel sinks as it does so, till it reaches the level of the stream below the dam. Then the lower gates are opened and she goes on down stream.

The French Islands.

Please give an account of the islands belonging to France, off the coast of Newfoundland, their distance from the mainland, area and population.—E. W. M., Attoway, Va.

By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, at the end of the French and Indian war, France relinquished Canada to Great Britain, but was given fishing rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the right of fishing and drying fish on a certain portion of the Newfoundland coast. The little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland, were retained by France to serve as shelter for French fishermen. Miquelon is two islands connected by a sand-spit. The area of these and St. Pierre is 81 square miles, and the population about 5,000. They are about twenty miles from the Newfoundland coast.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FREE

To all Men who Write to the Heidelberg Medical Institute, St. Paul.

Just send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Belt" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even necessary to send postage stamp.

GOOD AS ANY ELECTRIC BELT IN THE WORLD.

The Heidelberg Medical Institute, capitalized at $100,000, is the Largest and Richest Medical institute in the Northwest and is giving away thousands of their Great Electro-Chemic Belts to prove and advertise their wonderful curing power. The Great "Electro-Chemic" Belt will restore you to health and happiness. 18,976 ailing men recently restored to vim, vigor and perfect manhood. It quickly cures **Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Nervous Exhaustion, Varicocele, Failing Vitality, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Stomach and Sexual Diseases, General Weakness, Lost Nerve Force and many other ailments.** It is worth from $20 to $50 to any one. It is given away absolutely free by the master specialist to all those who need the one great curative agent, electricity.

"SUFFERED EIGHTEEN YEARS, CURED AT LAST."

CASE 1768. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. Had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has. S. T. H.

REMEMBER The Belt is not sent on trial but is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. So write today for the Great Electro-Chemic Belt Free. Mention this paper. Address Dept. 296

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Fifth and Robert Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness' and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

When one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

The Koran.

Please tell what you can and will about the Koran of the Mohammedans. Do they reject Christ, or consider Him as one of their prophets?—F. E. B., Nashville, Ill.

You should have asked what particular thing you wish to know about the Koran. It can be ordered by any bookseller for you, and should not cost over $1 to $1.50. Mohammedans reject the Christian idea of Christ as the son of God and as a Redeemer. They consider him simply a prophet, just as Christians regard Ezekiel or Hosea.

"Homeric Laughter."

Can you tell me what place in Homer is referred to in the expression "a peal of Homeric laughter?"—W. H. E., Greenspring O.

The reference is to some of his descriptions of feasting among the Greek heroes, when, their spirits raised by drinking black wine, they indulged in joviality. "Homeric laughter" is loud and uncontrolled laughter. We have tried in vain to discover who first used the phrase.

Hanna and the Coal Strike.

Why was Senator Hanna obtained or called to settle, or rather arbitrate the anthracite coal strike a few years ago? Did he have any private interests in these mines?—R. R. P., North Baltimore, O.

Senator Hanna had no financial interest in the matter whatever. He did not arbitrate the strike. He is the president of an organization called the Civic Federation, whose aim it is to harmonize the interests of employers and employed. As president of this body, he urged on both sides that the matter should be arbitrated. The coal companies were unwilling. Then President Roosevelt stepped in, got them to agree to an arbitration, and the matter was settled.

John Philip Sousa.

C. A. S., York, Pa.:—John Philip Sousa, musician, was born in Washington city, in 1856. His father was Antonio Sousa. He was a teacher of music at 15, and conductor at 17; band leader of the United States Marine Corps from 1880 to 1892; since that time he has been director of Sousa's band, his own organization, with which he toured Europe in 1903. He has composed many marches, waltzes, light operas and other musical compositions. Sousa is his real name. If his two Christian names, John Philip, were translated into Italian, they would be Giovanni Filippo. But we are not certain that he is of Italian descent, as Sousa is a Portuguese name.

Two Moons in February.

Please tell me how often February has two new moons? When was the last time and when will the next time appear? Also, I would be glad to know as much about two full moons in February.—S. K. B., Wallonia, Ky.

We do not see how two new moons or two full moons can happen in that short month. The synodical revolution of the moon around the earth requires 29.53059 days. That is, it is that long from the exact moment of new moon to new moon again—or from full moon to full moon. Hence it is impossible even in a leap year, for two new or full moons to occur in February. But it is possible, as February has only 28 days except in leap year, for there to be no full moon, or new moon, in that month. If new or full moon came on January 31, it would not come again until March 1. This has occurred, of course, in the past and will happen in the future; but we do not recall the date when it last occurred.

Asbestos.

In the accounts of the Iroquois theatre fire, it was said that the asbestos fire curtain failed to work. Please tell me what this curtain was made of and how it could extinguish fire?—L. W. H., Rutherfordton, N. C.

Asbestos is a Greek word, meaning not affected by fire. It is applied to a mineral, which is found in long, fine, flexible fibres, like threads or fine wires. These fibres can be woven into cloth, which of course can not be burned. An asbestos curtain does not extinguish fire. But had that in the Iroquois theatre not been caught, but been fully lowered, the volume of flame and smoke that swept out under it and destroyed people, even before they had left their seats in the gallery, would have been kept on the stage, and the audience had more time to escape.

President's Pardoning Power.

Has the President of the United States the power to pardon criminals that are convicted of crime in the different states?—J. G. L., Bloomingdale, Tenn.

Certainly not. State courts try men for violations of laws made by the legislature of that state. The President has no jurisdiction over such cases. But he has overcases in which a law of congress was violated, and those of men convicted by courtmartial in the army and navy. Get a clear idea of our double system of government—by the state and by the nation.

The Cross of Jesus.

Is the original cross on which Christ was crucified still standing? If so, where is the exact location?—J. M. P., Olivett, O.

Certainly not. Crucifixion was the common mode of execution of infamous criminals under the Romans and this particular cross may have been used many times. No one knows what became of it. It certainly would not be standing where it then stood after a lapse of 1,900 years. It would have decayed within a century, of course.

The above is the fact. But a vast deal of monkish legend has been developed on the subject. In A. D. 326, Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, then 79 years old, went to Jerusalem to identify the localities of Christ's life on earth. She found what she believed to be the true cross, buried near the place of crucifixion. Why it resisted decay for 300 years is explained as a miracle. Helena built a church over the entire site, called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which, after several rebuildings, exists in Jerusalem today. It is claimed to be built over Calvary, and the tomb in which Jesus lay. It is not probable this is the true site at all. Modern exploration makes it probable that the true Calvary is a small hill outside the city, on the Damascus road. Among the many relics preserved with superstitious care in churches and cathedrals in Europe, are minute fragments, asserted to be of the true cross.

Victor Hugo.

R. M. T., Winona, Ind.: Victor Marie Hugo was born at Besancon, France, in 1802; died in Paris, 1885. He was a famous French poet, the recognized leader of the romantic school of the 19th century in France. His father was an officer in the French army, and whenever he was stationed where it could be done, he gathered his family around him. So young Hugo's earlier years were partly spent in Paris and partly in Corsica, Elba, Italy and Spain. In 1816, while still at school, he wrote a tragedy, a melodrama and some poems. In the next three years he won several prizes for poems. His poetical compositions alone make a long list. He was elected to the French Academy in 1841. His interest in politics led him to found a newspaper. After the revolution of that year, and the rise of Louis Napoleon, he was exiled in 1851 from France, and did not return till the fall of the empire in 1870. He lived first in Belgium and Jersey, and from 1855 in Guernsey. He was elected a life member of the French senate in 1876, and the last years of his life were devoted to literary work.

Why We Can't Answer.

We regret that we are unable to answer the following queries because we have not the specific information desired: H. P. T., Ripley, Miss.; O. B. C., Decatur City, Iowa; J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.; U. S., Fond du Lac, Wis.; C. J. Alliance, O.; R. C. R., Kempton, Ind.; L. W. H., Jefferson, O.; P. H. M., Greenwich, O.; L. W. B., Helmer, Ind.; N. N., Tilden, Neb.; J. A., Red Oak, Mo.

The following readers must consult a lawyer. We have many times explained the reason for the rule above that we will answer no legal questions: W. C. A., Castlewood, Va.; G. E. W., Afton, N. Y.; M. F. J., Lowell, O.

B. D., Belleville, sends neither name nor state, and hence can not expect an answer. Read the first rule above. There are over a dozen Bellevilles in the United States.

Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee.

Please give a sketch of the life of Gen. Chaffee. Give date of each promotion.—J. S., Grand Valley, Pa.

Adna Romanza Chaffee was born at Orwell, O., in 1842; educated in the common schools. July 22, 1861, he volunteered in Co. K, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant; first lieutenant, February 22, 1865; captain, March 3, 1867; major, Ninth Cavalry, July 7, 1888; lieutenant, Third Cavalry, June, 1897; colonel, Eighth Cavalry, May 8, 1899. Brevets: First lieutenant, July 3, 1863, for gallantry at Vicksburg; captain, March 31, 1865, for gallantry at Dinwidde Court House; major March 7, 1868, for gallantry in fight with Comanches in Texas; lieutenant colonel, February 27, 1890, for gallantry in Indian fighting in Texas and Arizona. Appointed brigadier general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; commanded a brigade in the Santiago campaign; promoted major general of volunteers, July 8, 1898. He was assigned to the command of the American forces in the Pekin expedition in 1900; promoted major general U. S. A., February 5, 1901; military governor of the Philippines, 1901-1902; lieutenant general and chief of staff, January 8, 1904.

The Tobacco Plant.

I would like to have you give the history of the tobacco plant. I understand that it is native of North America, and was found here by the early English and Dutch explorers. Was tobacco used in Europe and eastern countries before its discovery here, or did those countries use some other weed?—J. C. S., Rochester, New York.

Tobacco is a native of the Americas, and was not known in the Old World until introduced from this country. There are about 50 species of the plant, which grow or grew wild in different parts of America, chiefly in tropical countries. Nicotiana rustica is the species cultivated by the ancient Mexicans and more northern Indians and is occasionally found as a weed in the Atlantic coast states as far north as New York, probably the relics of Indian cultivation. The tobacco of the Indians of Missouri and further west was Nicotiana quadrivalvis. The cultivated tobacco of the United States is Nicotiana tabacum. The name tobacco is from tobago or tabaco, the name given by the Indians of Hayti to the tube or pipe in which they smoked it.

Tobacco was introduced from Brazil into Portugal by Portuguest explorers in 1520. In 1560 some seeds were sent from Lisbon to France. Sir Walter Raleigh has the credit of bringing it from North America to England. No tobacco was used in Turkey or in all Asia before it was introduced from America, of course.

Herbert Spencer.

Is it known what Herbert Spencer believed about another life for man, after this life?—H. T. B., Fairfield, Neb.

Herbert Spencer was an agnostic. His view was that there is no possible proof of immortality; that it must be taken on faith, with no evidence but tradition, and therefore he classed this, in his writings, as among those things which are unknowable. He died in that belief, as did all the brilliant leaders of modern scientific thought in the nineteenth century—Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, etc.

Makes "Old Men" Boys Again

Free receipt that restores youthful vitality to men of all ages can now be had of the discoverer without cost—Cures nervous debility, prostatic trouble, emissions, etc., and restores normal nerve-power almost instantly.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR HOME CURE.

Now that they have found a new ingredient that makes cures 50 per cent quicker that formerly and practically gives the desired effect over night, the Dr. Knapp

Medical Co., of Detroit, the world's greatest authorities on the cure of vital weakness, want every weak man to write them for the free receipt that does this wonderful good, and full directions how to cure yourself privately at home. There is no man so old that this receipt will not make him feel like a youngster again, and middle-aged men who think their best days are gone will have a happy surprise in store for them. It is a blessing, indeed, to any man who is not as good as he used to be, and whether you are in the 20s or in the 60's the effect will be equally satisfactory and quick.

From what those who have used it say, a man can expect the change in less than 24 hours, and a permanent cure in a short time. It cures nervous debility, premature discharge, undeveloped organs, emissions, varicocele, stricture, lack of power, exhaustion, etc., and cures it permanently, to stay cured. It acts directly on the muscular tissue, mucous membranes, nerves and glands, and the effect is a comforting one indeed.

If you can make use of a receipt that brings about such happy results, send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 376 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and it will be sent you by return mail, together with directions for a private home cure and a descriptive booklet on your disease, all in an unmarked package.

Let there be no delay.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint, without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather-proof, fire-proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 405 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

The Superfluous U.

Please inform me why the English, as the publishers of the papers printed in Canada, spell the word "endeavor" as they do? They all spell it "endeavour." They also spell the word "honourable" instead of "honorable."—T. J. S., Charlotte, Mich.

The English have always spelled, not only these words, but all others ending in "or," with a superfluous U. When Noah Webster prepared his dictionary, he dropped the U, and this has become the accepted American spelling.

Booker T. Washington.

Please give my a short sketch of the life of Booker T. Washington.—T. D. M., New Washington, Pa.

Booker Taliaferro Washington was born near Hale's Ford, Va., about 1859, a slave son of a slave mother. As few slaves had surnames, the boy had none, and he chose that of Washington. He graduated at Hampton Institute, Va., in 1875, and was a teacher there until chosen, in 1881, as head of the normal and industrial school at Tuskegee, Ala. He married, in 1893, Miss Maggie J. Murray, also colored.

Christ's Birth.

Please tell me how long it has been since Christ was born.—M. H., Vernon, Ala.

The date of this year is 1904, and the year 1 was supposed to begin with Christ's birth. This mode of reckoning was first suggested by a monk, called Dionysius Exiguus (Dionysius the Little), in the middle of the sixth century. He fixed the year of Christ's birth as near as he could; but it is certain, in the light of recent researches, that he placed it at least four, and probably six, years too late. The exact date of Christ's birth is not known; but it was probably 1,908 to 1,910 years ago.

Luxemberg.

Is Luxemburg, between Germany and Belgium, independent or is it a dependency of the Netherlands?—D. B., Dayton, Wash.

Luxemburg is an independent grand duchy, and has been independent since 1815. It is bounded on the northeast, east and south by Germany, southwest by France and west and nothwest by Belgium. It was declared neutral territory by the treaty of London, 1867. Area, 998 square miles; population, 236,900 For trade purposes it is included in the German Zollverein, or customs union. The reigning prince is the Grand Duke Adolphus, Duke of Nassau.

Miscellaneous.

L. D., Tangier, Ind.: What point do you wish explained?

Reader, Pa.: The Morse code is used in wireless telegraphy.

N. E. C., Pioneer, Ind.: Carter H. Harrison was shot on Oct. 28, 1893.

A. B. L., Los Angeles, Cal.: Doubtless a bit of "yellow" journalism.

C. F., Valparaiso, Ind.: Johnstown flood, June 1, 1889; total lives lost, 2,142.

M. T., Loniax, Va.: Apply to any recruiting officer for the army to get information.

W. R. B., Omaha, Va.: Hannibal Hamlin was vice president during Lincoln's first term.

F. P. P., Clintwood, Va.: Your representative in congress will tell you if you write him.

R. H. B., Valley, Neb., writes to say the age of King David is given in 2d Samuel, v., 4, 5. Thanks.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.: The bureau is too crowded for us to argue immaterial points.

H. H. Angleton, Tex.: Certainly it is true that Hobson was kissed at a railway station by a number of ladies.

A. C. K., Bristol, Ill.: The figures of the postoffice department are not so kept as to be able to answer your question.

D. L. W., Mayfield, Ky.: We know of change of date in the Christian era. Please explain clearly what you want to know.

W. P. M., Maynardsville, Tenn.: By the census of 1900, there were 39,059,242 males and 37,244,145 females in the United States; total, 76,303,387.

G. W. A. T., Springfield, Ill.: President Harper of the University of Chicago, is charged with Rhodes scholarship matters in your state.

H. V. C., Chardon, O.: Write to your representative and state senator at Columbus, explain the matter and ask to have the law amended.

C. F. S., Weaverville, N. C.: He has some talent, but is a fakir in his methods, playing for notoriety instead of enduring reputation through merit.

T. S. P., Kent City, Mich.: The expression, "upward of 2,000," or any other number, means always that there more than 2,000, or whatever number may be used.

C. W., Mt. Vernon, O.: Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippines, was born in Tennessee, in 1847. His father was Archibald W. Wright, chief justice of Tennessee.

W. J., Lowell, O.: Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States. The duel was fought at Weehawken, across the Hudson from New York city.

I. P., Rockland, Me.: Usage of good writers varies as to the use of the apostrophe after singular names ending in s. The weight of opinion is to write "Jones's house," instead of "Jones' house." Consult a late grammar.

A. M. A., Hanford, Cal.: Sheet mica is used very extensively in electrical machinery, in stoves, etc. The supply in the United States is chifly obtaind from North Carolina. We have no idea as to the price for sheets of that size.

T. H. T., Edina, Mo.: Your pleading is ingenious, but is not in accord with the dictum of the supreme court of the United States, which declared the matter to be as we stated, and that taxing a thing does not legalize it. Better get the decision and read it.

R. L., Silver Hill, W. Va.: There are three different scales used on thermometers. Fahrenheit's calls the freezing point of water 32 degrees, and its boiling point 212 degrees. The centigrade scale calls freezing 0 degree and boiling point 100 degrees. Reaumur's, used only in Germany, calls freezing 0 degree, and boiling point 80 degrees.

C. E., Dwina, Va.: A man who has good business talent knows what the people want, sells good goods squarely without attempting to cheat and advertises liberally, can make a success of the mail order business. The most important qualification is business talent. Stay out of it. The fact that you would ask us such a question shows you are not competent to handle it successfully.

Reader, Highland Springs, Va.: In order to repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, resolutions for repeal would have to pass both houses of congress by a two-thirds vote of each house (which they could not get), then be signed by the President (who would not do it), and then be adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states (34 states, and that many would not possibly do so). So there is no use discussing an impossible proposition.

Titles.

What is a title? Is admiral, or general or judge strictly a title, when applied to an official?—J. W. R., Running Water, Tex.

The word title has several entirely distinct meanings. The one of which you speak is thus defined: "An appellation significant of office, dignity, rank or distinction." The words you name are all official titles—admiral meaning an office in the navy; general an office in the army, judge an elective or appointive judicial office. Such titles are properly used only during the time the man holds office. They are not properly used when he is out of the office. The are largely used in the latter way, however, as a courtesy, but without any legal warrant.

Ashley and Green River.

J. R. C., Rivera, Cal.: Wm. H. Ashley was born in Virginia about 1775; died in Missouri, 1838. He emigrated to the Missouri country in 1808. He was an enterprising fur trader, and in 1822 organized a company, 300 strong, which penetrated to the Rocky mountains and formed trading relations with the Indian tribes. This is all we can find concerning his expedition. Green river is a tributary of the Colorado, rising in the western part of Wyoming, runs through the notheast corner of Utah, northwest corner of Colorado, then bends southwest and enters Utah. For the greater part of its course it flows through deep and precipitous canyons. Ashley probably visited it.

The English Clergy.

How are the clergy of the established Church of England supported?—D. E. H., Rossville, Ind.

They are paid by a special system of taxes assessed on all persons living in the parish, without reference to their religious belief. The Church of England is a state church, supported by the government, and the above is the method of supporting it.

Lower California.

Why is Lower California so called? Tell whether it legally belongs to California or Mexico, the class of people that inhabit it, number of square miles, and something of the government.—W. R., St. Joseph, Mo.

Before the Mexican war, that portion of the United States embracing all California, and the area east of it to the Rocky Mountains, was called Upper California, and the peninsula was called Lower California, which name it still bears. It belongs to Mexico, and always has done so. It contains 50,638 square miles, and a population of about 25,000. It is largely sterile. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Pearl fisheries are valuable along the coast of the Gulf of California. It is a territory of the republic of Mexico, and governed much as our territories—the officials being appointed by the Mexican government.

The Sunday School

A DAY'S WORK.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 8 Is "A Sabbath in Capernaum." Mark 1:21-34.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The Good News which the first Christian preachers told was a story. Nowadays people are so accustomed to hearing from the pulpit theological discourses, ethical essays and coments upon present-day events that they sometimes overlook the fact that the church has won her way simply by the telling and proving of a tale full of human interest. Mark, the best story teller of the four evangelists, takes one busy day out of the life of Jesus and relates its events in detail. By this fragment the whole may be judged; from the full record of one day we may understand how many other unrecorded days were spent.

The scene of this story is laid at Capernaum, the city upon the eastern shore of Lake Galilee, where Jesus made his home after leaving Nazareth. He had been engaged in his public ministry more than a year, and only a few disciples had summoned his four fishermen disciples to leave all and follow him. When the next Sabbath came around he, with his followers, went to the synagogue, church attendance being the habit of his life.

Voices and Echoes.

"This I have read in a book," he said, "and that was told to me.
And this I have thought that another man thought of a Prince in Muscovy."

There are more echoes than voices in the world. The number of men who can tell what the books say on a given subject is greater than the number of those who have vigorous, original convictions of their own upon that same subject. Only rarely does a strong, clear, new note sound forth in literature, science or the pulpit.

The Capernaum synagogue heard such a note that Sabbath morning when Jesus spoke. "They were astonished at his teaching, for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." From time beyond the power of their grandfathers to remember, the people of that synagogue had been fed on a rehash of warmed-over food that never had possessed any sweetness or nutrition. It was poor pabulum for hungry souls—Rabbi One's exposition of Rabbi Two's commentary upon Rabbi Three's opinion of some minor point of ecclesiastical law laid down by Rabbi Four. The teaching of the time was overlaid with traditionalism. "The fathers" were the starvation of the sons. The preaching of Jesus must have come straight from a fresh, sparkling spring by the wayside to the weary traveler who has for days tasted no water but the stale contents of his own store. Jesus spoke from first-hand knowledge What he told he knew. Out of the intense conviction of his soul he delivered a definite, positive evangel to a congregation which must have been as much delighted at it was astonished.

A Synagogue Sensation.

Because of his bigness and their littleness Jesus was always shocking the conventionalists. He no more hesitated to override a traditional custom than he did to disregard the accepted exegetical interpretations of the schools. In the exercise of essential religion he was quite willing to go counter to the religious rules of the time. On this occasion as at other times, he astonished, shrewdly, he broke the man-made Sabbath laws.

In the synagogue was a man with an evil spirit, one of the strange cases of demoniacal possession which were so frequent during our Lord's ministry. Between the words of Jesus the spirit writhed and at last cried out, "What have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God." Like all the other servants and works of the devil, even in our own time, the evil spirit asked but to be let alone; he was pursuing his legitimate business.

If You Have These Symptoms

Send For My Book.

If you want to feel better.
If you want more strength.
If you lack ambition.
If you can't do things like you used to.
If you lack confidence in yourself.
If your nerve—your courage—is leaving you.
If you lack vim, vigor, vitality.
If something is eating away your constitution, write to me for the book you need.

The book tells of my discovery. Tells how after thirty years I found the cause of the symptoms given above—and of many others.

The book tells how by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases. It tells how I perfected my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality that the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves, the inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation.
Then my real success began.
Then I combined certain herbs that would strengthen that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called a restorative. Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Never knew a case it would not benefit. Never knew the world over but what it would cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to sick ones everywhere was my thought. I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, all that realies the truth of my discovery—the real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like an inspiration. "I will offer it to the sick on trial. Then they will know, I am sure to cure."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America. They agreed to co-operate with me. Now by any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be taken on trial. For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist in your town who will let you have it on my trial. Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense in the matter. He will bill the cost to me.

This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubts as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer. You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick.

If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.

Write to me confidential. As a physician I will tell you a way to help. Get my book now—today.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 2528, Racine, Wis.	Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men (sealed). Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

Signs" and Service.

The question of miracles, and why they were wrought, arises in this connection. The subject is an old and a big one, but it may be made clearer to the average person, perhaps, by remembering two simple facts. The later and better word for miracles is "signs;" they were signs of Christ's divinity, visible attestations that he was more than human. Any man, however unlettered, could read these signs, and it is plain throughout the gospel narrative that by his miracles the fame of Jesus was most widely spread abroad.

These

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 165,000

PREMIUM WATCH FOR JANUARY

W. H. Alexander, of Auburn, W. Va., sent us a club of 118 names last month, which was the largest, and entitles him to the premium watch, which will be sent by registered mail this week. Almost any February subscriber can send us a larger club this month.

SECRETARY ROOT'S RETIREMENT

On Feb. 1, Elihu Root, retired from the War secretaryship, to which he was appointed by McKinley August 1, 1899, and reappointed by Roosevelt March 5, 1907. He placed his resignation in the President's hands in August last, and has retained his post until now as a courtesy, to allow time for the changes that would bring Mr. Taft from the Philippines to take the War portfolio. He has held the place at a great pecuniary sacrifice, for his reputation as a lawyer is so high that he commands an income of fully $100,000 a year. Few men would be willing to relinquish such a practice to take up the heavy duties of the head of the War department at but $8,000 per annum. It is a high price to pay for the honor.

Mr. Root's record in office is one of which he may well be proud. He is easily the greatest man who has held the War portfolio since Edwin M. Stanton; and his record certainly equals that of the latter. Mr. Root accomplished a task that was herculean—the modernizing of army methods, and the abolition of the bureaucracy which had grown up in the War department. To Mr. Root is due the adoption of an entirely new system for the direction and control of the army. The general staff law was enacted by Congress as the result of his urgent and convincing arguments. The War college was his idea, and will be his enduring monument. The so-called militia law, by which the National Guard of the several states is made the first reserve of the army, found in him an earnest advocate.

The military occupation of Cuba, for the first time in our history, placed all the governmental machinery of a country in the hands of the War department, and made Mr. Root the virtual head of its administration. The fidelity with which this trust was discharged redounds to Mr. Root's credit. Then, too, he had to organize a military government for our insular possessions, and govern them until the overcoming of the Filipino rebellion allowed the civil arm to take hold. In these matters, there were no precedents to guide; he had to build from the foundation. His service as a member of the Alaskan boundary commission last year added to his just renown. He retires from office deserving and receiving the thanks and good wishes of the nation.

MR. BRYAN AND "MONEY-CHANGERS."

Mr. Bryan is willing to drop the 16 to 1 issue, but he's not willing to abandon the fight for debased money. He can not get away from his insensate, unreasoning hatred of gold. In an authorized interview in New York City, he says:

I have believed, ever since the 1900 campaign, that it is no longer a question of gold or silver. It is the larger question of whether or not the money changers shall rule the country. The silver question is not of paramount importance now, nor is that of labor or trusts. It is a larger question and includes them all.

Mr. Bryan proposes to start anew on a crusade, and with his usual demagogic cunning he makes a Scriptural allusion in order to stir up the religious zeal of the unthinking in his behalf. Turn to the gospel of Matthew, xxi, 12, and you will find the text to which he refers:

And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves.

The next verse shows why he did this. The temple was sacred and it was not meet that any occupation should be pursued in its courts. The Jews, at that time, had spread into the countries of Asia Minor, the region about Damascus, into Egypt, Greece, and other lands. When they made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, to worship and sacrifice in the temple, they purchased doves for the latter purpose, and probably bought other necessary articles. Each brought the money of his own country with him, and naturally had it exchanged for the coin current in Jerusalem, just as travellers to Europe get their American money changed into English, French or German money. The occupations themselves were proper; the objection was to the invasion of the sacred precincts of the temple.

Why did not Mr Bryan say that "the question is, whether the buyers and sellers shall rule the country?" That would not have appealed to unreasoning prejudice like the use of the word "money-changers." But the latter were no whit more culpable in the eye of the Savior than the buyers and sellers in the temple. Again, it may be asked, why did he use a Scriptural figure at all? Why did he not use the proper and legitimate term for the persons he means? Because he sought to arouse religious prejudice. He meant bankers and financial men generally. But his statement would not have had that sonorous roll, nor what the old Scotchwoman called "the Bible twang."

Mr. Bryan never had a practical business education. He does not know that banks and banking methods are very necessary and useful, and that banking is as honorable and as useful an occupation as publishing a newspaper, or conducting a store, or running a factory. He has not the faculty of original thought. He can not strike out on new lines. He simply revamps old ideas, discounted and condemned, and tries to parade them as new, by dressing them in his own verliage. The majority of the people of this country will be no more attracted by his diatribes against men pursuing a legitimate occupation than they were by his free silver sophisms.

Who Do You Prefer for Presidential Candidate?

Who is your preference for the Republican Presidential nomination?

We are having a splendidly prompt response to our request as given above. But please give figures, so that we may use them in our totals. Send a list of names, if you can; if not, then tell us how many Republicans you know whose first choice is Roosevelt, or Hanna, or Foraker, or somebody else. We are not making a canvass of Roosevelt's friends exclusively. We want to get at all the opinions current among Republicans.

Or, you might do as one friend did. He writes: "I have personally canvassed the preferences of 137 Republican voters, and they stand," etc. That enables us to use the figures in our totals.

A Washington special to a Chicago daily newspaper says the Republicans of Indiana are all divided up; that this is especially true among the farmers, who are turning from the President in shoals, to other available men.

Is this true? Friends in Indiana, let us hear from you!

Then, too, it is said that the Republican state convention in Ohio will not instruct for Roosevelt, because the voters are divided in opinion. Will our Ohio readers send in names, that we may find whether this is so?

We want the personal views of the voters, not of the fellows who assume to speak for the voters. Let us hear from not only our friends in these states, but from those in every state in the Union.

The truth can be found only by appealing to the Republicans of the nation. The Blade makes such an appeal. It circulates in every state and territory. Its readers are Republicans by a large majority. If the Republicans of their localities prefer Roosevelt they know it. If they prefer some other man, they know it.

We ask them to tell us.

We ask every Republican voter who is a reader of The Blade, to take a postal card, and address it to simply, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Then turn it over, and tell us who is your choice for the Republican nominee for the Presidency this year. Then sign it, being sure to give your postoffice address and state, and the number of your route, if you are on a rural free delivery.

BE SURE TO DO THIS AT ONCE!

Ask your Republican friends to send in their preferences, giving their names and addresses. We do not wish to publish the names—there will be too many; but we wish to have the names and addresses, as proof of the genuineness of our canvass.

We shall publish the result as it is, without fear or favor.

The Republican national convention meets on June 21; the state conventions must be held a month earlier, and the county and district conventions will necessarily come before the state conventions. Some of the latter will be held in April. Hence the time is not long, and we ask our friends to do this AT ONCE. We wish to close the vote on March 1. That is, we wish to have all the postal cards in our hands by that time.

Will you help us?

Many of our friends are in neighborhoods where it is easy to meet many Republican friends and neighbors. In such cases, we shall be glad if you will take a sheet of paper, put down each voter's name and postoffice address, and write in the same line the name of his preference. Like this for instance:

J. A. Abbott, Fox Mills, Ohio.....Roosevelt
W. C. Cupp, Fox Mills, Ohio.....Hanna
John Smith, Fox Mills, Ohio.....Fairbanks

Once more—please be prompt! Do it at once, and let us have the result as speedily as you can. We will then be able to make a statement that will cause a profound sensation in the political world, if we are not mistaken.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

The law provides that when officers of the regular army reach a certain age limit, they shall be retired. This is a wise provision. Old age is advancing on them, and though they may be as willing and eager for service as ever, their physical condition is such that they would break down under the strain of active campaigning. The army must always be ready for war; and though aged officers might be capable of fulfilling the daily routine of duty in time of peace, it would be unsafe to retain them. An emergency might arise at any time, and it would not be wise to make a number of changes in the rush and hurry of war preparations.

Lieutenant General Chaffee thinks the government should have the benefit of their experience, and therefore proposes to give them work to do. He proposes that they be given employment on active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with organized militia in states and territories, as military attaches, upon courts-martial, and upon staff duty not involving duty with troops. At present there are 423 officers of the active list of the army detached from their commands for service pertaining to the military establishment, and there is great difficulty in properly officering the regiments. It is understood that Secretary Root is heartily in favor of the plan and there is no doubt the retired officers would welcome the opportunity which the enactment of such a law would bring them.

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT.

On Monday last, Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio, took the oath of office as secretary of war. He brings to this important official position a long and most creditable experience on the bench and as governor of the Philippines, special talent for the work now taken up, and a reputation which commands respect, not only at home but abroad.

It is no light task for any man to succeed Elihu Root, and come up to the high mark of efficiency and achievement which he set, and with which his successor's record will inevitably be compared; but it is not a risky prediction that Mr. Taft will come up to the full measure of his predecessor.

As the head of the Philippine commission and civil governor of the islands, Mr. Taft made a conspicuous success. His policy from the day he began his official duties was "the Philippines for the Filipinos." He strove to fill every position with a Filipino which could possibly be filled by a native. His work was to make the people understand that the United States was not exploiting the islands for the benefit of her own treasury, nor to fill the pockets of hungry Americans. That had been the Spanish method for 400 years.

He granted local self-government to a much greater degree than the military authorities deemed safe or prudent, and earned popular confidence and good will. His policy has so far proved sound and wise, though there are Americans who still look for another uprising within a few years. Time alone can tell whether Taft's policy was the best under the circumstances; but it certainly has produced a remarkable development of the industrial and business interests of the Philippines, while the progress made in the education of the natives has been amazing.

It is a coincidence that the new secretary's father, the late Alphonso Taft, was a short time secretary of war during the second administration of President Grant, and then became attorney general. The new secretary, who is now 47 years of age, graduated from Yale in 1878, second in a class of one hundred and twenty. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. His first public office was that of assistant prosecutor for Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1882 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, which office he resigned in 1883 to engage in the practice of law. In 1887, when 30 years of age, he was elected judge of the superior court, probably the youngest man ever called to high judicial position in the Buckeye state. President Harrison recognized his talents, and in 1890 appointed him solicitor general of the United States. He then became, at the age of 33 years, the second official in the department of justice, over which his father had presided as attorney general fourteen years earlier. He held the solicitor generalship until 1892, when President Harrison appointed him United States circuit judge for the sixth circuit. In 1896 he was made dean of the law department of the University of Cincinnati. By ability, and experience in public life, especally in the Philippines, Judge Taft is admirably qualified for the portfolio of war.

J. ADAM BEDE WON HIS SPURS

The name sounds vaguely familiar, doesn't it? Perhaps you have heard of the gentleman before; but more likely you recall reading George Eliot's novel, Adam Bede, years ago, and the reminiscent familiarity is thus explained. However, J. Adam Bede, it may be safely predicted, will become a very familiar name to the American people as that of a very bright and witty young congressman from Minnesota.

Mr. Bede won his spurs on the floor of the house yesterday. The power of his glancing wit was such that he had unstinted applause from both sides of the House, and the Democrats laughed and cheered at his quaint mode of putting the case to them—as, for instance, when he proposed that if they will stop abusing Mr. Cleveland, he will have the Republicans stop abusing Mr. Bryan, as both are working in the interests of the Republican party; or when he appealed to them to join the Republicans and make the election of Roosevelt unanimous, adding that the election returns from the West "will simply be supplemental census figures."

Mr. Bede's speech was by no means a mere essay in humor. Its body was strong and serious, but illustrated by apposite anecdote, and embroidered with witty sayings. Perhaps as strong and thoughtful a statement as has been made by any one in the present congress was his dictum that the Monroe Doctrine is just as big as the United States navy, but no bigger; take away the navy, and the Doctrine must fall. It was an epigrammatic way of putting emphasis on the fact that the Monroe Doctrine is but idle phrase, unless we are able by our naval and military power to enforce it against all comers.

Mr. Bede is by birth an Ohioan. Naturally, of course. He first saw the light in 1856, over in Lorain county, a farmer's boy. His education was in the little red schoolhouse supplemented by that "people's college," the printing office, where he learned the art and mystery of type-setting. Then he taught school a while, and again tried newspaper work, this time as a reporter instead of a printer. He followed it in most of the Western and Southern states, and finally became a reporter in Washington. Though reared a Republican, he supported Grover Cleveland in 1888 and 1892, and by that gentleman was appointed United States marshal for Minnesota in 1894; but a year of it was enough, and Mr. Bede resigned.

But he could not stomach the financial and Populistic vagaries of Bryanism, and returned to the Republican party in 1896, and campaigned in several states for McKinley that year, as well as in 1900. He resides in Pine Lake, and was elected to congress from the eighth Minnesota district in 1902. His maiden speech in the house gives the country a taste of his quality, and he is certainly marked as a rising man by the American people.

TOO MANY LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The Merchants' Association of New York has had the good sense to protest against a measure introduced in the legislature of that state, making October 13, "Columbus Day," a legal holiday. The protest is based on the fact that the present number of holidays, supplemented by the Saturday half-holiday which is being more and more generally observed, limits the time for doing business to an extent that is harmful and objectionable. It is also urged that the further multiplication of holidays would impose hardships alike on the wage earning class, paid at day rates, and on employers who are merchants and manufacturers.

There are too many legal holidays now, and there should be a stop to the creation of more. If people desire to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America, let them do so. There is no sense nor reason, however, in enacting a law to stop all business on that day. In fact, there are some legal holidays, in some of the states, which should have the "legal" feature removed, allowing those to celebrate them who may so wish, but not interfering with those who wish to continue business.

CANADA'S NEW CANAL SCHEME

Canada has considered a number of canal schemes, which are of much interest to American traffic on the Great Lakes. These plans are not for little ditches like the decadent Ohio canals, but for ship channels, through which lake vessels can pass without discharging cargoes and reloading. The latter is one thing that must always militate against small canals.

The latest of these Canadian projects is for a new ship canal to connect Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg is under discussion in Canada and Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The plan is to cut across the divide between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, and to cut a canal from the latter lake to Lake Winnipeg or the Albany river. It is contended that the Albany river, which carries the waters of the lake region to Hudson's Bay, can be turned, in part, southward to Lake Superior.

If constructed, the new canal would bring from the north a new supply of fresh water for the Great Lakes and would extend lake navigation 2,500 miles by way of the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg up the Saskatchewan river. This is the great grain-producing region of Canada, and the object of the canal is to turn this grain trade southward to Lake Superior, to find an outlet either by the new ship canal, contemplated by Canada from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence, or by the present St. Lawrence route or by the Erie canal route or by the proposed deep waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi river.

Those interested in the project contend that the proposed international ship canal would not antagonize any of the canals contemplated by either the United States or Canada, but would be of benefit to all. It is contended also that this turning of a new supply of water into the Great Lakes would meet the objections urged against the turning of lake water into the drainage canal and the use of water at Niagara and other points.

The scheme is all right, but it is not probable that the United States would agree to any arrangement for a divided control of the waterway. This has been proved at the Sault Ste. Marie, where the United States and Canada each has its own canal around the rapids.

GOOD ROADS IN OHIO.

The crying need of better roads in Ohio is realized by the Geenral Assembly, and already one bill has been introduced by Representative Wertz. It follows the general lines of the "state aid" laws of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which have proved their utility. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

It provides that in roadways constructed of macadam, telford, gravel, or other suitable material, the state shall pay one-half the cost, the county one-fourth, the township in which the road is constructed one-fourth.

It provides that the state make the plans for the improvement and have the construction made under the supervision of the county engineer, by selling the work to the lowest bidder, or by permitting the county or township to take the contract. Material available and close at hand is considered first.

The state by this bill gives each county $3,000 for 1905 on condition that the county raises a similar amount. It is not compulsory for any county to accept this amount. The $3,000 appropriated by the state works no hardship on the land owners or taxpayers of any county, as this money is not raised by a tax on real estate or on personal property. Inasmuch as the state raises this money by taxes on corporations, excise taxes, etc., it works no injustice to the people in those counties where permanent highways have been constructed, as this appropriation is available for rebuilding, reconstructing, etc., of such roads.

It provides for a state engineer, salary $1,500, clerk at $1,200, whose business will be to promote and look after the construction of roads in Ohio. It is the intention of the bill to create the machinery necessary to build good roads, get the plans made so that actual construction can begin in 1905. It is believed that the wisdom of this measure will be made so manifest by the time the next session of the legislature convenes that provisions will be made for continuing the good work until from this small beginning there shall grow year after year a permanent road system until every road in Ohio is good for at least twelve months in the year; and instead of having roads that are a disgrace to our civilization, it will place Ohio in the first rank of states with permanent roadways.

This measure will not be the only one introduced. Senator Shumaker, of Cleveland, has another bill in preparation, and there may be others. The basic principle of the Wertz bill, by which the state bears half the expense, will be retained, it is safe to say, in the good roads measure as it comes from the committee. The matter of apportioning a proper share of the county's half of the expense on the abutting lands and farms is one needing careful consideration. Then it is a question whether the state should take supervision of the work through a state engineer, or pay its share of the cost directly to the county authorities. It would seem wiser to keep the work under state supervision, it would seem. The whole subject will be worked over carefully in the legislature, and the people of the state are to be congratulated that the matter has at last reached a point at which action is reasonably certain.

SHORT CUTS TO WEALTH.

The confession of George Rose, the defaulting cashier of the Produce Exchange bank, Cleveland, is but another illustration of the folly of trying to get rich quick by handling other people's money. Rose held a responsible position and was drawing a salary large enough to maintain a good sized family in comfort. He had no extravagant habits and was blessed with health and with the confidence of his employers. What more could any reasonable man ask?

But he was thrown in contact with men who had millions at their command. He was dazzled by their influence in the business world. He would be like them. If the true story were told, he probably took a small flyer in the stock market, and won out. Fatal moment! The one venture gave him confidence. He became impressed with the infallibility of his judgment. If he could make hundreds on a small investment, he could make thousands on a larger one. To obtain the capital, he helped himself to the funds entrusted to the bank. But he was playing with fire. His good luck didn't stay with him and he soon found himself confronting a shortage of $20,000. He says in his confession that when the auditing committee examined his books, he hoped it would discover the deficiency but after an investigation extending over a week, it reported everything in ship-shape. Here is where a state inspection might have been of real value.

He realized that his only hope of replacing the $20,000 was by going deeper and trusting to luck. But the fickle dame deserted him and today George Rose is a confessed thief in the sum of $187,000, is broken in health and spirits and is confronting a long term in prison.

The lesson is obvious. Contentment is the bulwark of safety. The man who is not envious because his neighbor lives in a finer house or entertains more lavishly or has a larger income, is the happy man, the safe man. When a man undertakes to get rich faster than his natural talents lead him, he is in danger and sooner or later invites the public to witness his downfall.

COLD AIR AS A TONIC.

Have you noted that some of your friends complain of not feeling very well, after the long siege of cold weather? Some of them conjecture that they smoke too much. Others are inclined to believe they use to much coffee; others attribute their general feeling of malaise to still other causes.

The trouble is not so much the use of tobacco, or of coffee, as it is lack of fresh air. It is so cold that no one stays out of doors if he can help it. You will find these complainers among those whose daily avocation is in well-warmed building. A New York doctor was consulted by a business man who remarked that he might be using too much tobacco and coffee, but that he needed both to keep him in working condition.

The physician's reply was: "A great many people ask me that question in the course of a year. I tell them all just what I tell you—don't try to quit your tobacco if that would inconvenience you in your work. Just get out of doors often enough so that you can stand your coffee and your tobacco. And then you'll be all right."

Fresh air is cheaper and better than any drug you can use. The ill-feeling complained of is due to impure air. Fear of a little discomfort from cold keeps people indoors, in warm rooms with vitiated atmosphere. Wrap up well, and face the cold. Walk briskly, so as to keep the blood in circulation. Breathe deeply of the pure, cold air; if you are careful to inhale it through the nose, there will be no danger of cold or sore throat. It is nature's own remedy, and if you neglect it don't complain. Tobacco and immoderate coffee may be bad for you, but you can stand them better if you take plenty of fresh, pure air, and get the tonic effect of the cold every day.

THE HARWICK HORROR.

The terrible Harwick mine horror has added many names to the roll of heroes. The thought that there might still be life in the mines, impelled scores of men to make the descent and attempt a rescue. Every one who went down the shaft knew the chances of his safe return were dubious. Several succumbed to the deadly gas fumes. Others endured untold hardships, while all who returned went through experiences so horrible as to be almost incredible.

But with death staring them in the face not one flinched. They were not offering the sacrifice in the hope of large pecuniary gain, or with the knowledge of the soldier who goes into battle, that his country will preserve his memory, but with the unselfish purpose of trying to save others who were in peril. The man who goes into a coal hole under such circumstances is a hero of gigantic mold.

Current Events.

Illinois leads other western states in the number of patents issued in 1903.

Western railroads inaugurate a war in grain rates. Freight on the eastern lines is severely congested.

Grain rate war spreads among Western railways, the Santa Fe having entered the conflict. Others will follow.

Diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is completed by the House committee and ordered reported. It carries a total of $1,906,600.

Dun's review of the condition of trade shows the situation to be satisfactory and the prospects for the future to be unusually bright.

Secretary Moody proposes two plans for the naval program next year. One entails an expenditure of $34,000,000 and the second for $30,000,000.

Secretary Shaw warns smokers not to try to bring more than 200 cigarettes and fifty cigars into American ports without paying duty on them.

Complete denial to the charge by D. B. Groff in the postal fraud cases that immunity had been offered him is made by Postoffice Inspector Mayer.

Committee from St. Louis urges the Senate committee on finance to amend the urgent deficiency bill providing a loan of $4,500,000 for the exposition.

Lake Michigan, for the first time since 1880, is frozen over from shore to shore, and the few winter boats are forced to buck their way through the ice.

Dr. Albert Alonzo Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, who was convicted of boodling and corruption, it set free by the supreme court on a technicality.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange decide to remove the stocks of the American Steel Foundries company from the list traded in on the exchange.

Health Commissioner Darlington of New York decides to combat the antitoxin trust by selling the surplus of his department to Chicago and other cities.

Magistrate Tighe of Brooklyn may be disbarred as the result of a report sustaining charges that he uniformly discharged men taken before him in policy cases.

Cotton made another new record on the New York Exchange last Thursday, going to 13.40, with trading in immense volume. At New Orleans the price reached 17 cents.

State's Attorney Deneen is reviewing evidence take at the Iroquois inquest with the intention of calling for a special grand jury in case he finds what he considers sufficient evidence guilt.

Conference of twenty-five leaders of the Bryan wing of the Iowa Democracy in Des Moines issues a statement in which silver is abandoned as a plank in the state and national conventions.

Indianola postoffice case has been settled by the appointment of W. B. Martin, a white man, as postmaster, on the request of Mrs. Minnie Cox, the negress whose appointment raised a storm.

Harry Behr is arrested in Louisville, charged with the murder of Miss Sarah C. Schafer, the Bedford, Ind., school teacher. His clothing is blood-stained and his face scratched. The stories of his movements are conflicting.

Representatives of temperance organizations, addressing a House committee in favor of the Tirrell bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in public buildings, declare that it is sold in all but one of the soldiers' homes of the country.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, by order of Judge Tuthill in habeas corpus proceedings, is discharged from the custody of the sheriff, is declared to have no part of blame for the Iroquois disaster, and the coroner's jury is censured for having gone beyond the evidence and the facts in holding the mayor to the grand jury.

Prosecuting the Head of the "Holy Ghost and Us."

THE TEMPLE OF SHILOH
NEAREST TURRET IS "DAVID'S TOWER"

REV F. W. SANDFORD

Auburn, Me., Jan. 29.—The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, identified for many years with the Shiloh and the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement at Durham, Me., and a self announced Elijah II, has been indicted by the grand jury of Androscoggin county, and arrested on the charge of manslaughter in the case of Leander Bartlett, fourteen years old, an inmate of Shiloh.

Five other specific indictments were returned by the grand jury, all for cruelty to children. They are:

Cruelty to John Sandford, six years old.

Cruelty to Leander Bartlett.

Cruelty to two-year-old child of John Swart.

Mr. Sandford has worked along the general lines of John Alexander Dowie and others. He has proclaimed power to heal, power to cast out devils, and power to save. He has at Shiloh an enormous institution covering acres of ground and at times filled with students.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

In 1884, the Southern Democrats had not evolved the recent methods of depriving negroes of their votes by the "grandfather clause" in their state constitutions. The days of the Ku Klux Klan were over, but the shotgun had not gone out of use as a potent persuader of the negroes to keep away from the polls. There were numerous instances in which bands of whites dispersed negro meetings, etc., and if there was resistance the shotguns were employed to good effect. Such methods were those employed in Copiah county, Mississippi, referred to in the following letter:

Confederate X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
August 2, 1884.

In vew uv the fact that the Radikel Republikin party (wich may the devil git) is makin a howl over the unfortchnit axidence that hev happened in Copiah county, Mississippi, and in Danville, Virginny, resultin from misunderstandins ez to the rites of Radikels, black and white, to vote at eleckshuns, it wuz deemed advisable for me to visit Mississippi, and sekoor sich expreshns from the citzens uv Copiah County ez wood disarm the opponence uv the Dimocrisy, and satisfy the minds uv the people uv the North that life, liberty and the pursoot or happinis wuz jist ez sekoor ther ez anywhere.

I wuz reseeved with open arms by the leaders uv the Dimocrisy uv good old Copiah, (wich is trooly the banner County uv the State) and wuz most royally entertaned. I wuz assined a room at the prinsiple tavern, the proprietor uv wich wuz willin to do his best for the coz.

"I shel contribbit my sheer toward carin for yoo while yoo are here," sed he urbanely.

"Let us understand eech other, to begin with," sed I. "I am willin the Committy shel pay yoo regular rates for my board, and yoor contribushen be wat little sustenance I shel require at yoor bar."

The scoot landlord looked me over keerfully, his eagle eye restin on my nose, wich is trooly a beekun lite.

"We will reverse the arrangement, ef it's all the same," sed he. "Instid uv the Committy's payin yoor board and I givin yoo your likker, the committy shel pay for yoor likker, and I'll give yoo yoor board. See? Thus shel I claw off the lee shore uv bankruptcy."

And he remarkt that all he wood want in order to own the world, in the course uv a few yeers, wood be about 20 sich noses ez mine to keep illuminatid pervided the owners thereof wuz well heeled in the matter uv money. "But," he continyood, sadly, "it's one uv the inscrootable decrees uv divine Providence, that men with such voleanic faces never hev the money to keep up the ernushens. Ef it becoz it took all they inherited and all they cood git hold uv in their yooth, to perdooce the likgaz? Mysterious are the ways uv Providence!"

The first step wuz to call a meetin uv the Dimocrisy and hev em resolve. The resolooshens wood go forth to the world ez the expreshn uv the people, and the thing wood be settled. The meetin wuz called, and I statid its objix breefly. I sed to em that the venal Republikin press hed spred it broadcast that no Republikin cood vote in safety in Copiah County, and that the effect uv sich statemence wuz injoorin the coz. I wantid the Dimocrisy uv Copiah County to brand the statement ez a falsehood, and authorize me to so publish it to the world.

Various citizens made statemence. One citizen laffed at the idee.

"Why," sed he, "all men, dooly qualified, vote at our polls with jist ez much safety ez they cood anywhere. The Dimocrisy uv Copiah County bleeved in ekal rites and ekal privilegis. We wooden eggsackly hire carriages to bring Republikins to the poles; becoz they are Republikins, but they hev allus bin permitted to vote the same as tho they hed testified their devoshun to Dimocratic principles on the feeld in the ranks uv the Confederate armies."

After one or two hed borne testimony to the same delitetul state uv sentiment, the follerin resolooshens wuz yoonanimously adoptid:

Whereas, The press uv the Republican party, wich is all venal, jist becoz in a on pleasantness arisin from a politikle discussion, Judge Matthews wuz uncondishnelly shot, hez brandid Copiah County ez a place wich is intolerant to everybody not uv the Dimocratic faith, and

Wereas, These lies hev bin spred broadcast over the land, to the detriment uv the county, and ez a reason for not electin that pure patriot Hendrix, wich we admire, and wich should hev bin President instid uv Vice President, ez he is nominatid for; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every man, no matter wat his race, kulor or politikle creed may be, allus hez bed, and shel allus hev, all the rites enjoyed by enybody in this County.

Resolved, That we onhesitatinly assert that in no county in the yoonyun is life more seecor, nor nowhere is the rite to speak or print one's vews more sakredly respectid.

Resolved, That dependin entirely on argyment for success, we hereby proclame abselout freedom uv speech and politikle ackshen in this county, and that Republikins and Dimocrats may be ashoored uv livin together in harmony, ez quiet ez a Sunday skool, and that no violence ever wuz permittid or ever will be.

Resolved, That the rite to meet for the purpos ux discushn uv politikle questions is sacred, and the Dimocrisy uv Copiah County will allus manetane it.

Resolved, That ez—

At this pint in the readin uv the resolooshen a prominent Dimokrat rushed into the meetin house in a very much eggscitid state.

"Wat is up?" asked the Cheerman uv the meetin, his face showin considable alarm.

"Wat is up?" replied the eggsited citizen, "everything is up. A cousin uv that d—d Matthews, wich we laid out last yeer, is back here, and he hez organized the niggers and a dozen or two uv radikels wich hev startid the sawmill down on the Run, and they are this minit holdin a meetin at old Philkin's house, to nominate a Republikin tikket, for this Fall, and to deside whether th y shel send a delegate to a Republikin State Convenshun to nominate a electrel tikket!"

"The h—l yoo say!" ejakilated the Cheerman. "This is serious. This will never do. Gentlemen, this meetin is to wunst adjerned for an hour, and the brethren present will immejitly load their shot guns and revolvers and report here to-wunst."

"But," I sed, in agony, "remember the resolooshens!"

"Remember the resolooshens! My frend, them resolooshens wuz all well enuff when we sposed the fell sperit uv Radikelism wuz entirely squelched, but now that we find it rearin its hydra head it must be stepped onto wunst more and this time effectooally. Resolooshens are all well enuff, and we are perfeckly willin to go on when we get back and adopt em, and yoo may circkelate em North, but this biznis in hand jist now is to squelch this proposed risin uv the niggers. We are for peece with em, but we kin only hev peece by the complete submission uv the Radikel element to the powers that be. We are willin the Radikels shel vote—ef they vote with us—niggers and white. We will even drop the color line, ef the niggers vote with us. White men to the reskoo!"

And they piled out uv the house, and sich ez didn't hev ther weepons with em went and got em.

They returned in about a hour and the meetin reorganized to hear the report. Kernel Slogger spoke:

"It is," sez he, "the same old story uv attemptid coershun uv the inoffensive citizens uv the County, by the bloodthirsty and brootel niggers, incited thereto by selfish disorganizers wich wont act with the Dimocrisy, but persist in bein radikel fire-brands. Sum thirty uv em assembled to concoct skeems agin the naberhood when he surprised em. Wat happened? I myself shot the devil Solomon Grabill, a nigger long suspectid uv disorganizin and disturbin tendencies, thro the winder, and ez he fell the rest uv em immejitly run like deers out uv the back door and tuk to the woods. The runnin wuz proof positive that they wuz assembled for an onlawful purpus. I spose the papers in the North wood announce the shootin uv Grabill, and the subsekent killin uv a half dozen more, ez they run, ez politikle murders, but to sich he shood anser that ther runnin was proof positiv, conclooseive proof, proof entirely satisfaktry to the average Copish County Dimocrat, that them niggers and radikel white men wuz assembled for an onlawful purpose? Ef they wuz not so assembled wat did they run for ez soon ez they heerd the pleasant sound uv my shot gun, and the shreek uv Grabill shot through the kidneys? Ef a passel uv niggers shood cum upon this meetin, wood we run fur the woods? Not any. Then why did they run? It wuz becoz they knowd they wuz assembled ez disturbers, and that the avengers uv blood wuz onto em. That's wat they run for."

Major Pilkins sed that ez they approached the house he heerd Grabill say that the time had come for ackshen ef they perposed to hev a Republikin organization in the County. He didn't perceed with his remarks, for at the instant the unerrin shot-run uv Kernel Slogger, wich hez done good servis afore this, brot h's impious life to an end. Then the evidences uv gilt showd theirselves. The niggers turned pale and dustid out the back door like evil sperits, and we pursood em, shot-gun in hand, like avengin angels. I myself peppered one of em ez he wuz climbin a fence in a vane effort to git away from the scenes uv his crime against order, and the other friends with stand guard over the peece uv the County tollered sent. Probably ten uv the miscreants met their just reward. He wood move the follerin resolooshens:

Resolved, That while the Dimocrisy uv Copiah County desire nothin so much ez peace and quietnis, and will submit to almost anything to thet end, they must insist that nothin be done in opposishun to the regler Dimocratic organizashun uv the County.

Resolved, That freedom uv sneech and ackshun is guaranteed to all, within proper limits.

Resolved, That we, the Dimocrisy uv Copiah County, insist that we shel define wat them limits is, and that we will defend our definishens with our lives, our honors, and our sakred shot-guns.

Resolved, That we hartily endorse the nominashen uv Cleveland and Hendrix, espeshly Hendrix, and pledge ourselves that the vote for em shel be yoonanimus in this County, ef we hev to shoot every d—d nigger and northern man in it thro the kidneys.

A few minits wuz spent in soshel converse discussin the glorious evence uv the hour, the citizens congratulatin each other onto the fact that probably ther never wood be another attempt to hold a Republikin caucus in that County.

"I never made a better shot in my life," sed one uv em, "then wen I peppered that nigger Peters. He wuz a-running for deer life, but no nigger ever incites disturbance by gettin up a Republikin caucus with a charge uv buck-shot thro his kidneys. He will never worry us no more."

A committy wuz appintid to serve notis on the saw-mill men that while they wuz willin they shood continyer biznis in the locality it must be understood that they wuz to take no part in pollytix. Copish County must be in the hands uv the Dimocrisy, in the interest uv peece. Copish County wood hev peece ef the citizens hed to shoot every Northern man and nigger in it.

I ain't just certain whether I succeeded in my mishn. It wuz unforchnit that the radikels hed to hold this meetin just ez I got there, for I spose when the account uv the little onpleasantnis gits into the noozepapers it will be yoosed agin us.

The trouble is the North can't onderstand the reel feelin uv the opprest Dimocrisy uv the South. They hev no realizin sense uv the troubles they labor under.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Mishunary.)

VICTOR NAPOLEON

Might Become Emperor of France Should the Republic Fall.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Outside a faithful little coterie who secretly hope for an empire of France, probably most persons here had forgotten until the recent death of Princess Mathilde Bonaparte recalled it to them, that across the border in Belgium lives the head of the Napoleon family—Prince Victor—who would have a better chance than any one else of being made emperor should the republic of France cease to exist. Here is the latest photograph of this royal exile who in a quiet corner of Brussels is living a life so secluded that many of his near neighbors are ignorant of his identity and who, keenly as he felt the death of his aunt, the Princess Mathilde, refused to get permission to enter France for her

funeral the other day on account of his vow never to cross the border while the republic stands.

Now that the Princess Mathilde is gone, Victor and his younger brother Louis, who is a general in the Russian army, are the last of the great line founded by Charles Bonaparte, the Corsican lawyer. Until 1886 the sons lived in France with their father, a nephew of the great Napoleon. Then came the decision to expel from the country all members of the Bonaparte family on whom dreamers of empire might fix their hopes, so father and sons were banished for life, the prince dying in Rome in 1891. Unlike Louis, his younger brother, Victor always has preferred retirement and his life in Brussels affords all the seclusion he desires. His one passion is collecting relics of his world-renowned ancestors and his accumulation is unique. The Princess Mathilde contributed handsomely to her nephew's treasures by leaving him her family souvenirs, including an unrivalled collection of busts.

Although the younger son, Louis, who now has permission to enter France at any time, came to Paris the day of his aunt's funeral, he purposely delayed his arrival until after the ceremonies were over to avoid any political demonstration. As his train steamed into the Nord station a little knot of well-known Bonapartists pressed forward to stand, hats in hand, while the distinguished visitor passed. The prince, who is a tall, well built man, in turn lifted his hat revealing the gray threads which now streak his black hair, and walked quietly out of the station. Although M. Lepine, the chief of police, had a force of detectives in the station, only a few cries of "Vive la France" and the presence of the bare-headed faithful made the difference between the prince's arrival and that of any other passenger.

WHIP SELLER.

Life in New York breeds many odd ways of making a livelihood, but none is more odd than that of

Your money back if not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20** and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

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The New Improved

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Ball Bearings

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.90
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No.	71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No.	72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No.	73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case		$1.00
No.	74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No.	75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No.	76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No.	77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No.	78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No.	79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No.	80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No.	81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No.	82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No.	83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No.	84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 28.—The disturbance over the election contests which began January 9 as the result of the election of registrars on the previous day culminated here last night in a fight in the central cafe between the adherents of the rival political leaders and ended in a riot in which one man was killed and several men were wounded.

Order prevails today but the populace is excited.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Tucked Waist, No. 9232, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9169.

The new taffeta suits are made of a quality of taffeta that has a particularly soft satin finish similar to that of Louisine. The costume shown here is developed in marine blue satin taffeta and has a touch of red in the trimming.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the

9232—Ladies' Tucked Waist.
9169—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist

center front. Tucks in the back extend from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, giving a long-waisted effect to the figure.

In the front the tucks are stitched down to form a deep, pointed yoke, the fulness from the tucks blousing slightly over a narrow red velvet belt. The waist closes invisibly at the left side under the tuck, that reaches from neck to belt. The front is trimmed with large, crochet buttons.

A fancy collar of velvet ribbon and hand embroidery has a sharp point in front. Tucks in the sleeves are arranged in clusters of three and stitched only a short distance. The puffs below the tucks are gathered and arranged on cuffs that match the collar in shaping.

The skirt is made with seven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back, where the fulness is arranged in an underlying plait at each side. These plaits may be flatly pressed or stitched.

Three tucks at the front or straight edge of the side and back gores are narrow at the top and increase in width toward the hem. They are stitched flatly about two-thirds of their length and flare smartly below the point where the stitching ceases, retaining their plaited folds to the hem.

The skirt touches in front and has a graceful dip at the back. The plaits provide additional sweep at the lower edge. Large wheels of red velvet ribbon have spider webs worked by hand in the centers. These are placed in the plain spaces between the clusters of tucks.

Costumes in this style may be made of soft silks or satins, Lansdowne voile, veiling or silk crepe, with lace, velvet, ribbon or chiffon applique for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9232, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9169, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 25, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

French Dress, No. 9224.

China silk in the palest shade of pink is here artistically combined with Irish crochet lace. The waist has for its foundation a long-waisted body lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a square yoke depth.

The full body portion is shirred at the upper edge and applied to outline the yoke. The seams of lining and outside are closed separately, the latter blousing well at the belt.

A short, full skirt is shirred at the top and attached to the body, the blouse concealing the joining. The skirt flares smartly at the hem.

The sleeves are also shirred and attached to shallow lace caps, falling in loose folds to the wrists, where they are gathered and finished with narrow lace wristbands. A shallow lace collar is edged

9224—Child's French Dress.
2, 4 and 6 years.

with narrow blue velvet ribbon several shades darker than the dress.

Long-waisted frocks in this style are only becoming to very little girls. They may be developed in soft silks, light-weight woolen fabrics or wash materials, with lace, embroidery, tucked chiffon or ribbon for trimming.

To make the dress for a child of four years will require two and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one-half yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9224, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years.

Child's Dress, Fancy Collar, No. 9214

Quite as dainty as frocks of lawn or batiste are the little dresses made of light-weight woolen fabrics, if they be all white. These garments may be cleaned frequently and retain their fresh appearance at the end of the season.

The illustration shows a charming little affair developed in white wool veiling, with worsted lace for trimming. The full skirt portion is gathered at the upper edge and attached to a deep, square yoke that is faced with lace to a round yoke depth. Fulness under the arms is arranged in two plaits at each side of the seam. These plaits are flatly pressed, but provide additional fulness at the hem, where the skirt is finished with a band of lace.

A square bertha collar is cut out round at the neck, to show the lace yoke. It is trimmed with motifs and insertion. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow, but are wide at the wrist, where the fulness is adjusted on

9214—Child's Dress with Fancy Collar.
6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.

narrow wristbands. A frill of lace finishes the neck in place of the regulation lace collar band.

Dresses in this style are made of China silk, cashmere, Henrietta, lawn, cambric or dimity, with lace insertion and ribbon for trimming.

To make the dress for a child of 2 years will require two yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-quarter yard of lace for trimming and 3¾ yards of insertion. The pattern, No. 9214, is cut in sizes for children of one-half, 1, 2 and 4 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—The "Danish Atlantic Islands Association" has been formed here, with the object of arousing the nation's interest in its outlying possessions, and preventing the diminution, by sale or otherwise, of territory under Danish sovereignty. The movement originated at the time of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and has been strengthened by the reports that Canada desired to purchase Greenland. Many members of the Danish nobility are among the leaders of the legislation.

To Kill Foreign Officers.

Constantinople, Jan. 29.—The Porte has notified the Austrian and Russian embassies that the Macedonian committees have arranged with the Albanians for liberal rewards, to have them kill every foreign officer sent into the provinces in connection with the reorganization of the gendarmerie under the reform scheme of the powers. The Porte therefore objects to the officers wearing foreign uniforms, as their lives are thereby endangered.

SAN BLAS INDIANS.

Attempt at a Night Attack on Gunboat Bancroft.

Colon, Jan. 30.—The United States gunboat Bancroft has arrived here from the San Blas coast. She reports the attitude of the San Blas Indians at Caledonia bay to be not only unfriendly, but decidedly aggressive Last Tuesday men from one of the Bancroft's boats insisted upon purchasing a few cocoanuts from the Indians, and paid more than full value for them. Towards eleven o'clock that night, when it was dark, twenty canoes were seen approaching the Bancroft. The gunboat turned her searchlight on the canoes and it was revealed that each boat carried as many Indians as could crowd in, probably 200 in all. All the men were armed with bows and arrows, guns of quaint and old patterns and other weapons. Their faces were besmeared with paint. There is no doubt that their intentions were hostile. They hoped to reach and surprise the ship. The commander of the Bancroft ordered the gunboat cleared for action, and her guns were loaded and trimmed ready for use. A quick firing Colt gun was placed near the gangway and orders were given to the gunners of this piece to keep up a ceaseless fire all round the canoes. As soon as the Indians heard this rain of bullets they immediately began retreating towards the shore. The gunners were given express orders not to fire at the Indians, so the bullets cut the air and churned up the water all around them. No shots were fired at the Bancroft, which at once sailed for Colon to bring in the report of the occurrence.

The San Blas Indians live on the northern coast of the isthmus between Nombre de Dios and Cape Tiburon but their principal towns are on Caledonia bay. They are descendants of the old Caribs, and for many generations past they have resented the intrusion into their territory of any and all foreigners. They never admitted the sovereignty of Colombia or paid taxes, and Colombia always let them alone. A few trading schooners occasionally call along the coast for cocoanuts, and this is the main product of the Indians, but men from these schooners were never allowed on shore longer than was absolutely necessary for business purposes. The San Blas Indians have a strong pride of race, and they have succeeded in keeping their race free from mixture with any foreign blood.

During the last three months gunboats of the United States have made frequent trips to the San Blas country to gain information concerning trails from Colombia toward the center of the isthmus. At first the Indians were not more than slightly unfriendly; but the repeated visits of our warships and men soon annoyed them and with each call from the Americans they became more unfriendly and hostile.

It is currently reported that in the interior of their country there are valuable deposits of gold, and thin gold earrings and other ornaments of the precious metal are occasionally found in the possession of the Indians.

The supposed existence of these mines is thought to be another reason why the Indians so resent the visits of foreigners.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at 804-26 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

WILL INVADE PANAMA.

Panama, Jan. 30.—News has reached here from Bogota that insomuch as Gens. Reyes and Cavallero have assured Colombia that the United States will only object to her landing forces in the canal zone, the Colombian government intends to organize and send an expedition against Panama.

MRS. CLARK DEAD.

New York, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Charles Clark, of San Mateo, Cal., daughter-in-law of United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, died in this city last night. Mrs. Clark had been under medical treatment here for about six weeks, but was not thought to be critically ill until Monday, when her sickness took a dangerous turn.

McKinley's Birthday.

Canton, O., Jan. 29.—Wreaths and other floral tributes in abundance were received for the decoration of the McKinley tomb today, this being the anniversary of the martyred President's birth. The flowers came from all parts of the country and among them was a magnificent bouquet sent by President Roosevelt from the White House conservatory. Mrs. McKinley visited the tomb this morning, and personally superintended the arrangement of the floral tokens.

A New Cure For Weak Men
3 Remedies Free.

Prof. Rup. P. James' 3 New Preparations will stop at once, Drains, Losses and Emissions, cure Nervous and Men's Weakness, Varicocele, Prostatic Troubles, and restore Natural Strength, vigor and vital power without stimulation. Three large bottles free to convince you. No money is wanted. Just tell us where to send them.

What This Free Package Contains.

One large bottle of Formula C, to heal the Prostate Gland; contract the weakened and relaxed ducts to prevent drains, emissions and waste and to bring circulation to the distended veins and cure Varicocele. *One large bottle of Formula B*, to replenish vital substance, revitalize the brain, spine and sexual structures by furnishing the true vital elements of vigorous manhood. *A bottle of Formula A*, to reconstruct the nervous and general system, to restore *natural* strength, manly vigor and vital power without stimulation.

These three new preparations cure and restore all men—whether old, young or middle-aged—who suffer from any form of nervous and sexual weakness, resulting from overwork, physical decay, excesses, the practice of secret vice or otherwise. You can write with perfect confidence and without fear of being humbugged by a "Prescription, C.O.D." or any other fraud. Just tell us where to send them, and *that you wish to be convinced of a cure without paying us one cent* and the three large free bottles will be forwarded to you in a plain, sealed box, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. This is the most exhaustive and complete free test course ever offered nervous and weakened men. That it is absolutely successful in all cases is proven by the fact that we ask every man to give it a thorough test, at his own home, and be his own judge, without paying us one cent. JAMES & JAMES, 84 James Bldg., Covington, Ky.

THE MACHEN TRIAL.

The Defense Making a Strong Technical Fight.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The postal trial was resumed today with Postoffice Inspector Mayer still under cross examination. Replying to questions, Mr. Mayer said that when he interviewed D. B. Groff before the arrest, he had the greatest sympathy for him, and appealed to him to tell why he sent the checks to Mrs. Lorenz. Witness testified that what he said to D. B. Groff about immunity from prosecution was based on a remark by Groff that "A man who turns state evidence is not prosecuted."

Mr. Mayer said he replied:

"You are old enough to know all these things yourself, and you must judge for yourself."

He declared he did not offer any promise of immunity, "either by manner or otherwise." He further testified that Mr. Groff might have said something about the government being in his debt $13,000, and he remembered saying that whatever the government owed him would be paid if it was honestly due. Replying to Mr. Maddox, Mr. Mayer denied having told the Washington chief of police, while waiting for Samuel A. Groff to come to his office, that he had the "dots on Groff."

Postoffice Inspector Williams testified to having met the Lorenzes in Toledo in May last and to calling at the Lorenz home. He was accompanied by Inspector Farrell. They saw Mrs. Lorenz, the witness, saying he did most of the questioning. Mrs. Lorenz told him she and her husband were friends of the Machens. She told the inspectors, Mr. Williams testified, that she had not received any checks from D. B. Groff and had no knowledge of her husband receiving any. He testified that she declared she never heard of D. B. Groff. As to her bank account witness testified, Mrs. Lorenz said he had only a small one for her own use. She also at that time said that she knew nothing of any checks sent by her husband to Machen. From the Lorenz home witness said the inspectors went to their hotel and found there Dr. Lorenz in company with the postmaster, the meeting having been planned at the request of the inspectors. The postmaster then withdrew, Mr. Williams said, and they questioned Dr. Lorenz, who said he was a friend of Machen's and that they were in business. Dr. Lorenz, he testified, declared that he had no knowledge of any sums of money being sent from Toledo to Machen. Afterward, Mr. Williams testified, Dr. Lorenz said in answer to various questions:

"That is none of your business. That is my personal affair and I don't propose to answer."

Among the questions was whether he knew D. B. Groff, and whether he knew anything of large sums of money having been sent to Machen. Witness then told how the inspectors had referred to various transactions of the Lorenzes, the Groffs and Machen, Dr. Lorenz replying, "I refuse to answer."

Washington, Jan. 28.—When the trial of August W. Machen and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, was resumed today, Mr. Douglass moved to strike out certain evidence which had gone in under a general objection by counsel for the defense. The court overruled the motion and an exception was noted. Mr. Kumler then moved that the government elect on which count of the indictment the case shall proceed.

"All of them," announced the district attorney, to which counsel for the defense objected.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Maddox made the opening argument for the defense. He explained how the Groff fastener came to be invented and said that before it was patented a half interest in the patent was assigned to D. B. Groff. He said that Samuel A. Groff, not knowing the postmaster general or any of the higher officials sought to interest his friends, James E. Bell, Superintendent of Delivery, and Postmaster Willett, of Washington, and a number of letter carriers in the fastener. A trial was made, which proved satisfactory, and he said that subsequently T. B. Marche, chief clerk of the free delivery division, called at the house of D. B. Groff and discussed the price at which the fastener could be supplied the government. A figure as high as $2.00 first being asked, was finally adjusted to $1.50.

Accompanying Mr. Marche, when a subsequent test of the fastener was made, in 1895, he said, was Dr. Lorenz, who later was strongly recommended to the Groffs by Postmaster Willett as a hustler and a good man to have in with them. He said that as a result of several conferences following Dr. Lorenz paid $500 for a one-half interest in the entire patent and received therefor 50 per cent of the profits, the Groffs receiving 25 per cent each.

During all arrangements for the partnership between the Groffs and Dr. Lorenz, Mr. Maddox said Machen's name had not been mentioned. There was no written contract between Groffs and Lorenz, he said. He then spoke of a letter written by Machen in June, 1899, asking one of the Groffs to come to his office. When this was done, he said, Machen gave notice that the price would be reduced from $1.50 to $1.25, which action the Groffs characterized as "a high-handed piece of business."

Taking up the indictment, Mr. Maddox said he was prepared to prove that the Groffs never offered the fastener for 75 cents.

Mr. Kumler followed and said that he would show that in 1888 the Lorenz brothers and Machen purchased 80 acres of oil property in Wood county, O., later acquiring additional property. In 1899-'900, he said they erected a refinery at a cost of $90,000 and undertook to put the oil on the market, but met with unexpected competition and the company was obliged to abandon refining oil. In all these operations, he said, the Lorenzes and Machen owed the National Bank of Commerce $52,000 in addition to $12,000 they owed for machinery. He then spoke of the money borrowed to pay off some of this indebtedness, and said that on July 1, 1893, Dr. Lorenz came to Washington and said to Machen that if Machen would release his interest in the property together with that of Machen's uncle, he would pay Machen $25,000, and a contract and note were executed by Dr. Lorenz to pay this amount. He said the Sun Oil company finally got the property.

Referring to Dr. Lorenz's interest in the fastener, Mr. Kumler said he would prove that in furtherance of Lorenz's activity among congressmen and others in introducing the fastener, Lorenz called upon Machen, and was informed that the fastener already had been made standard, the price had been fixed and that no promotor was needed. At this time, he said, Machen told Lorenz that the fasteners already were in use in Baltimore and Philadelphia. When Machen received his money from Lorenz, Mr. Kumler said, he would prove he received it in payment for an honest debt. Mr. Kumler further said he would prove that at the time certain overt acts were charged against the Lorenzes in the indictment, both Dr. and Mrs. Lorenz were in Europe or on the high seas.

She said she herself determined the question of what papers she should or should not initial. She decelared that the Groff fasteners never was the subject of any conversation between herself and Machen. In writing Machen's initials she said there was no secrecy about it, that First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne knew it as well as his chief clerk, Mr. Hawley. She declared that Mr. Wynne, before he became first assistant postmaster general, knew that she signed Machen's initials. She further said that former First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson knew it as well as Mr. Masten, Johnson's chief clerk. A recess was taken at this point.

Washington, Jan. 29.—When the trial of the postoffice cases was resumed today the examination of Miss Ina Liebhardt, chief clerk of the free delivery postal service, who was on the stand yesterday, was continued. She testified that tion was an act of cruelty. As Mr. Kumler uttered these words, Mrs. Lorenz wept bitterly, and was obliged to be escorted from the court room.

On behalf of Machen, Conrad Syme said that he agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Maddox and Mr. Kumler, and would prove that there never was a conspiracy, understanding, agreement or convention between the defendants.

The first witness for the defense was Miss Ina S. Liebhardt, chief clerk of the rural free delivery division and Machen's former stenographer. She described the number of clerks in the free delivery division at the time Machen entered the office and when he left, as well as his various duties, which, she said made it physically impossible for him to personally attend to everything. She said that from July, 1901, she practically initialed all the mail with Machen's initials, and that prior to that date she placed his initials probably on one-half consultation and close touch with the first assistant postmaster general; that Postmaster General Smith once gave directions for Machen to report direct to him. It was usual, she testified, to grant tests to persons who had patent devices which they wanted to have tested by the government. Orders, she added, have been given by telephone and by pencil memoranda in other matters than the Groff fasteners.

Miss Liebhardt testified that she had never seen Diller B. Groff, but had seen his son, Diller F. Groff, whose hasty exit from the court room, after she had identified him, created much amusement. She said she had seen Samuel A. Groff at the department. Machen, she said, had dictated to her letters to Lorenz, but he always signed these. Witness was asked if she was the only chief clerk who signed the initials of the chief of the bureau. She said she thought not.

Emanuel Speh, auditing clerk of the rural free delivery service, testified as to the methods of his office. Machen, he said, never asked him to expedite the Groff Brothers' accounts.

Diller F. Groff, son of Diller B. Groff, testified regarding what he had done as clerk for the Groff Brothers while they had the letter box fastener contract. His testimony was intended to bring out the arrangements made between his father and Lorenz, to show that the fasteners were installed in Washington before Groff knew Lorenz, and also as to other matters. The government objected to much of the testimony as irrelevant. The court took a recess at 12:30.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The fourth week of the postoffice trial began today. The re-direct examination of Diller F. Groff, son of Diller B. Groff, who was on the witness stand when court adjourned Friday, was continued by Mr. Douglas. The witness said that while calling on Machen in June, 1899, the latter informed him that he would require a reduction in the price of the fastener from $1.50 to $1.25 each, and added:

"You can furnish them at that price or not, just as you see fit." The Groff brothers, said the witness, accordingly were compelled to reduce the price to the latter figure. Mr. Groff, referring to the conversation between his father and the postoffice inspectors at his father's house, declared he overheard Inspector Mayer say to D. B. Groff:

"What we want you to do, Mr. Groff, is to get on the government side, and we will see that both you and your brother get immunity. We will also see that you get the $13,000 due you and will return the statement about this matter previously made by you."

The witness further testified that his father "turned down" the proposition, "flat-footed."

In response to other questions he said that in June, 1895, several efforts were made to dispose of an interest of the fastener without success. On re-cross-examination by Mr. Beach, Mr. Groff described the steps taken by Groff brothers to fill orders from the Postoffice department for fasteners. He declared that no special accounts were kept. When orders were filled and the money disbursed all papers were destroyed. In sending Mr. Lorenz checks for his interest in the fastener, Mr. Groff said his father invariably would write the letter of transmittal. He could not recollect ever getting a receipt from Mr. Lorenz, but said he regarded the checks themselves as receipts. He related the conversation which took place between his father and Lorenz in 1895 which finally resulted in the acquirement by Lorenz of a one-half interest in the fastener in consideration of $500 and certain influence which he would bring to bear on postmasters and congressmen in the way of introducing the fastener.

The witness declared in response to a question by Mr. Beach that Groff brothers have a number of the fasteners on hand, and that if the government saw fit to purchase them the arrangement to pay Lorenz his share of the profits would still continue.

Samuel A. Groff then took the stand and testified in his own behalf. He said that he first conceived the idea of a letterbox fastener in 1888 after noticing the defects of the old system, and related the various experiments made by him before perfecting his invention. As early as 1893, Mr. Groff said, he showed a model of his invention to various officials of the Washington postoffice, including the postmaster and superintendent of delivery as well as a number of letter-carriers.

At the suggestion of Major Bell, superintendent of delivery, Mr. Groff said he wrote the then superintendent of the free delivery division asking the use of a few letterboxes for purposes of making a test of the fastener, which request, he said, was granted. Two test boxes were put up, he said, and were in use for a year before the fastener was adopted. He declared that at that time he never spoke a word to Machen about the fastener. Later, an official test was made, but he declared he got no satisfaction whatever out of Machen. A recess at this point was taken.

To Curb Abusive Officers.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—The czar has granted Minister of the Interior Von Plehwe and the governor of the province of Tver special plenary powers over the local officials of Tver in consequence of the latter's abusive tendencies.

WELL POSTED

A California Doctor With 40 Years Experience.

"In my 40 years' experience as a teacher and practitioner along hygienic lines," says a Los Angeles physician, "I have never found a food to compare with Grape-Nuts for the benefit of the general health of all classes of people. I have recommended Grape-Nuts for a number of years to patients with the greatest success, and every year's experience makes me more enthusiastic regarding its use.

"I make it a rule to always recommend Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee when giving my patients instructions as to diet for I know both Grape-Nuts and Postum can be digested by anyone.

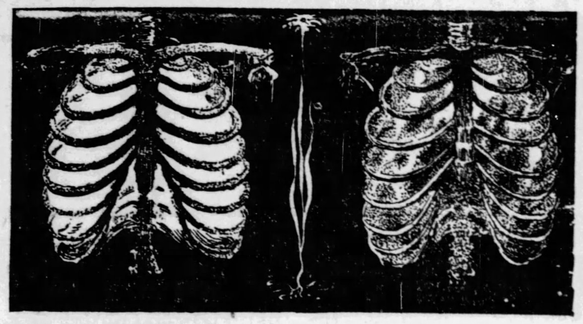
"As for myself, when engaged in much mental work my diet twice a day consists of Grape-Nuts and rich cream. I find it just the thing to build up gray matter and keep the brain in good working order.

"In addition to its wonderful effects as a brain and nerve food Grape-Nuts always keeps the digestive organs in perfect, healthy tone. I carry it with me when I travel, otherwise I am almost certain to have trouble with my stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Strong endorsements like the above from physicians all over the country have stamped Grape-Nuts the most scientific food in the world.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



THE INVESTIGATION OF CONSUMPTION.

How Easily It Can Be Distinguished.

Medical science has been making great strides in the diagnosis of disease, and in none more than in lung disease. The above sketch shows, on the left-hand side, a healthy lung as photographed by the X-ray, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. On the right is a diseased lung. This Institute was one of the very first in America to experiment and then put into practical use the Roentgen or X-rays. It has used this for years in examining broken bones, locating internal cancers, stone in the bladder, and malformations of all kinds. Where a person is suffering from chronic cough, a photograph taken by the X-ray will distinguish whether the germs of consumption have started in the lungs or not. The photograph will show a peculiar mottled condition at the apex of the lung, or if the case is a bad one the whole of both lungs may be involved and show on the photograph. Dr. R. V. Pierce, the chief consulting physician to this noted Institution, gives his time and that of his large staff of specialists in chronic diseases, free of charge, to those desiring to have a careful examination made of their condition. He also offers to carefully consider all cases sent to him by mail giving description of symptoms, and will give an opinion as to the treatment or cure. Dr. Pierce has built up a large institution at Buffalo for the treatment of all chronic diseases, and he has never claimed that his well-known remedies (which he gave to the public over a third of a century ago) were cure-alls in any sense whatever. Forty years ago he discovered a combination of roots, herbs and barks that when made into a concentrated alterative extract he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and this remedy has sold more largely in the United States in the past third of a century than any other remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, catarrh and incipient consumption. It is purely vegetable and contains no alcohol or narcotics. By acting upon the digestive organs it assists in the assimilation of food and thereby increases the red blood corpuscles, and tones up the liver, heart and other organs of the body. Pure blood is essential to good health, and so is a good digestion. Dr. Pierce believes that the person suffering from incipient consumption should take good, long draughts of pure air, practice breathing, expanding the lungs frequently, on warm days to stay out in the sunshine as much as possible and eat heartily of wholesome food. Consumption as everybody knows is a wasting disease—night-sweats and a poor appetite weaken the body. Cod liver oil emulsions are nauseating to most victims of this dread disease — whereas Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives an appetite and helps in the assimilation of the food—wholesome flesh is put on and the body built up to normal health and strength. Dr. Pierce does not claim that his "Discovery" will cure the worst cases of consumption but he does know it will benefit every case and some remarkable cures have been effected. Bad coughs may lead into this dread disease so that it is well to take it in time and prevent it from becoming chronic. Bronchitis is readily cured and catarrh, which is nothing more nor less than stagnation of the blood, can be readily cured by use of this "Golden Medical Discovery." A tonic made up largely of alcohol will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weak for resistance; that is why Dr. Pierce does not believe in putting up a tonic with alcohol or narcotics.

Miss Elia Bourge, 47 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ills., a public singer, writes: "I am glad to be able to testify to the public what I consider your medicine has done for me. I had been troubled with catarrh for a number of years; had used many other remedies but failed to find any change, and was about to give up all hope. I at last tried your medicine and found it to be just what it is represented to be. I used a number of bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and will say positively that I have not felt as well in several years. My headaches which had become a common occurrance have entirely disappeared as well as the burning sensation I endured through my eyes and nose—and my voice has been wonderfully improved since using your medicine. I would not be without it and shall forever after give praise to your worthy medicine."

Mr. Ernest Gauvin, President, Club Notre Dame, Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, writes: "I suffered three years with catarrh of head, nose and throat, and had frequent and severe frontal headaches, hacking, coughing and spitting. My voice was husky and my breath offensive and what to do I knew not. One day I read some of your very flattering testimonials and decided to try 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am very happy that I did. My trouble gradually lessened, the ringing in my ears stopped within a week, my appetite increased, and within a month I was like a new man. In two months' treatment I was cured, and am pleased to add my testimony as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

"Last August my limbs commenced to swell from ankles up to stomach, and the skin on my limbs seemed to shine like glass," writes Mrs. Lucretia J. Cornish, of Chippewa Station, Osceola Co., Mich. "I could not take a good breath. The doctor said I had lifted too much and my liver was swelled to double the size it should be, and crowded my heart and lungs. I could scarcely speak without coughing. The doctor gave me six powders and a liquid to take, and said he would have to come again. I told him I send if I wanted any more medicine. We did not have the means to pay six dollars a trip for the doctor, so I sent and got six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle the swelling had nearly gone out of my limbs and I commenced to improve. Through the goodness of God and your wonderful medicine I feel as well as I did before I was taken sick. I cannot expect to feel as young as formerly. I was sixty-six last April and weighed one hundred and thirty-eight pounds a year ago; weight was reduced to one hundred and eight pounds, but I am gaining now. Can walk two miles to church and back on Sunday, so don't think I ought to complain."

"I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Kans. "Had the doctor and he broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhea right away; he couldn't cure it and it became chronic, and then he gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, or hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months; thought I would 'never be well again,' but saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. You recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for catarrh of the stomach, so I began taking it. One bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhea since."

NATURE'S BOOK.

Those desiring to know something about the body in health and disease, also medicine and surgery, without technicalities, should read the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which can be had for thirty-one cents for the cloth-bound, or twenty-one cents for paper-covered book. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SKINNER'S MISSION.

Establishment of Relations With Menelik of Abyssinia.

Marseilles, Feb. 1.—The details of the governmental mission to King Menelik of Abyssinia, which was led by United States consul, Robert P. Skinner, have been obtained. Mr. Skinner's party has arrived here on board the steamer Victoria.

The American marines and bluejackets who accompanied the expedition were left at Aden and went on to join the American gunboat Machias. Consul Skinner and other members of the party are in good health and they speak enthusiastically of the reception accorded them by King Menelik. On the way to the coast the party saw one elephant and heard a number of lions, but experienced no exciting adventures. In the course of an interview Mr. Skinner said:

"President Roosevelt selected a most important time for establishing relations with Ethiopia as Americans heretofore have been too indifferent to the remarkable development which is now going on in Abyssinia. Our cotton goods pass through many hands before being sold at high prices

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The love of the human race is increased by their individual difference and the unity of the creature made perfect by each having something to bestow and to receive.

Thursday.

There is not any matter nor any spirit nor any creature, but it is capable of a unity of some kind with other creatures, and that unity is its perfection and theirs.

Friday.

The unity of spirits is partly in their giving and taking, and always in their love.

Saturday.

That which in lifeless things ennobles them by seeming to indicate life, ennobles higher creatures by indicating the exaltation of their earthly vitality into a divine vitality, and raising the life of sense into the life of faith.

Sunday

Only in proportion as we draw near to God, and are made in a measure like unto him, can we increase this our possession of charity, of which the entire essence is in God only.

Monday.

None can love God nor his human brother without loving all things which his Father loves, nor without looking upon them everyone as in that respect his brethren also.

Tuesday.

We are to take it for granted, that every creature of God is in some way good, and has a duty and specific operation providentially accessory to the well being of all.—John Ruskin.

Woman's Enlarged Field of Vision.

Power Dwelling in Self Control.

Emily S. Bouton

When people are bemoaning the multiplying of women's clubs—and there are those who do—and see in them the seeds of decay of the love for home life, there is one side of the question which never seems to present itself to their gaze. Years ago women knew little of what was going on in the outside world. They had small interest in the great problems which are constantly presenting themselves for solution. They did not dream of the possibility of influencing legislation with regard to those vital issues which concern not man alone, but woman as well, and what is of the greatest importance, the children also.

Today this is what they are doing and with constantly increasing good judgment and living power. It sometimes seems as if they were just grown-up and out of leading strings, and much of this change is due to clubs and club-work. They can stand alone, can think for themselves and for their families as well as could women in days agone, but they can also think and act for others, and those "others" may be in their own community or thousands of miles away. Club study and discussion have made neighbors of the people the other side of the world, and the condition of women in all countries a subject for thought, consideration, and in certain ways, for action. I speak of the latter fact especially because it means such a broadening of the mental and moral nature.

In other words it means growth, and "the main push and purpose of life—all life—is growth. The development of better people—that is what we are here for." And this development must be an all-around one in which women are equally concerned with men, and in which the time has come for them to take an active part.

This is what the changed order of things signifies. The end will be betterment in all ways, a stepping forward, in spite of what the pessimist may declare to the contrary. Wifehood and motherhood will lose no whit of their sacredness, but rather will they be better understood and guarded. The union of purpose which the clubs are producing is a regenerating influence, the force of which is constantly increasing.

We need not fear the outcome, but rather rejoice that so much is made possible for the future. It is true that these are times that are trying human souls to the utmost, but it is also true that never, so far as we know, were there such opportunities for human progress. Those who are watching the movement of events discern in the midst of the apparent confusion, the tragedies of sin and sorrow everywhere, that "an ever increasing purpose runs" which must be worked out to its ultimate by the effort of men and women united. For, as Edwin Markham writes, in his beautiful poem, The Climb of Life—

There's a sense of all things growing,
And through all their forms aglowing
Of the shaping souls behind them.

One lesson which women have learned through the training of their work in clubs, is self-control. I read an article not long ago asserting in the most unqualified terms, that women would never be able, as centralized bodies, to act effectively, because individually they are so largely controlled by their feelings and are so rarely able to repress their expression. This, he said, would never do in public affairs, and here is where in concerted movement, women would be sure to fail.

The man who made this announcement went to sleep a century ago, and has only partially awakened. That might have been true once, but it is not true today. Through study and thought and experience, the necessity of impersonality in public meetings has been learned, and the lesson more generally applied. I am reminded in this connection of a meeting which I attended not long ago, called to consider a question in which there was a chance for a wide difference of opinion. A committee had been appointed to investigate certain conditions with reference to action. Its work was entered into with enthusiasm, and extended over weeks, which merged into months.

When its report was made on the day I speak of, it was found that from one point of view, this labor was lost. It meant nothing. The circumstances must have been intensely aggravating, and yet, not a word was uttered by the members of that committee who had the matter so much at heart and had worked so unweariedly, that betokened any personal feeling. Whether any existed or not I do not know, but it was a splendid example of the self control which women are supposed to be lacking.

One swallow does not make a summer, I know, but I have seen similar repression of self in larger bodies, city, state, and national, a dignified conduct of affairs which would challenge even our newly awakened critic's admiration.

Self-control, the maintenance of poise under all circumstances, is a most desirable acquisition, and as I have often said before, the key to power. The man or woman who holds the leash upon individual feeling, will not fail to exercise more or less control over others. It is vitally necessary that this be done, in considering matters of importance, when hasty words and actions sometimes produce irretrievably bad results.

This is both mentally and spiritually true. The mind that is warped by passion cannot judge clearly. Everything is out of line. The perspective is wrong. The "image of the sky" is distorted In other words the way to success in any effort, whatever it may be, is apt to be lost with the loss of self-control.

This teaching should begin in childhood. I recall some words of a man I knew years ago: "I cannot keep my temper under provocation," he said sadly. "No one ever taught me the necessity, and now it is too late. I wonder that more stress is not laid upon the matter with children."

Of course, I think he was wrong in saying that "it is too late." It is never "too late" to begin any good thing, but he perceived through bitter experience the great need of the power of holding oneself steadily poised. And it is because this power may be more readily acquired before habits are fixed, that whatever helps to give it to the mothers and teachers of children, has, in that way if in no other, a most important mission.

The Cozy Corner

A HELPFUL LETTER.

A letter full of comfort and good, common sense is here given and will help others than the "Weary Mother" to whom it is particularly addressed. Such views of life as are taken by "Ruth Remnant" will tend to make us all better satisfied with our own lot, and less prone to think we are the only sufferers in the world. We certainly hope that "Ruth" will send us more letters:

Though I have never before entered the Cozy Corner, its echoes have reached and interested me very much. If now I may be permitted to enter, allow me to say a few words to the "Weary Mother."

Your life has not been very different from that of many women. The true helpmeet must carry, at least, one-half of the yoke, and the two, pulling together, cannot always pull evenly; sometimes the path will afford a sure footing for the one and not for the other. You have much to be thankful for; for the husband, whose love and protection you have enjoyed; the health and ability to do, which have been yours; the two children who are still living to comfort you, and the five who are safely housed in eternity.

You wish some one to tell you how to "keep the light of love burning brightly in spite of discouragement." I know of but one way to do this, but I believe it to be effectual in every case. There is One great love which is eternal, and there is none other like it. A love that has lived longer than this earth has lived; a love that has prepared a perfect home for humanity, and also a perfect highway in which we may walk to reach that home. This love is offered to us all through our Redeemer.

If we attach our hearts to this one great love and lean on it, there will be no lack of love in our hearts for earthly objects. More than this, we may lay all of our troubles upon this love and receive in place of them, peace and rest. I, too, have had what seemed to be great troubles, only for the help of this great store of loves—the Love eternal. I have a husband and four children whom I hope to meet some day in the light of that great love.

Our trials—such as you speak of—would be too heavy and crushing for us to bear, had not the Divine Being given us certainties upon which we may rely, and strength which is not ours by Nature, to enable us to do our appointed tasks, and to love our loves, walking steadily and surely, day by day, towards the place where love first existed—the Kingdom of Heaven.—"Ruth Remnant."

ANOTHER YOUNG MOTHER SPEAKS

Although myself a young mother, it may be that I can say a word or so that will help the one who asks how she could manage to do her work and yet not let the baby suffer from neglect.

If baby sleeps on your arm, break her of the habit at once. This can be easily done by letting her go to sleep in that way and then moving her off before going to sleep yourself. Then you can leave her sleeping in the morning. Draw the blinds down and she will soon get in the way of sleeping until your work is nearly done.

When she awakens, give her a bath the first thing—even if she is hungry—for this is better than to bathe her when her stomach is full. If you do not think best to dress her, roll her in a blanket and after she has had her breakfast, she will be so comfortable that often she will go to sleep again while you go on with your work. In this little town I could not obtain a regular baby's bath so use a large sized dishpan for the purpose.

If she cannot be trained to sleep, take her with you from room to room as you do your work, talking to her, and playing with her, so she has no time, or desire for being cross and fretful.

I have a little cot in the kitchen where I keep my babies, while I am at work. There they can rest or play, as they feel inclined, and I have them where I can see them while I am at work. If a baby can see its mother, it will be content to do without her holding. Do not be afraid that your baby will suffer from neglect if you do not give your whole time to her; often a child is better for not having too much holding and waiting upon.—"Lucele," of Okla.

Answers to Correspondents.

Laura M. B.: As an especial favor to you, your request will be complied with. Do not, however, be disappointed if you do not receive any answer to your letter, at least for some time.

Senera B.: If you do not sufficiently trust the young man to take his word that his past is all correct, do not think of marrying him. A woman should take reasonable precautions, and not marry a man whose life is entirely unknown to her and her friends, but it is carrying matters to an unnecessary extent for her to insist that he tell her "everything he has said or done."

First thing you know, you will be asking him if he ever loved any one else before he asked you to marry him. As to hiring a detective to "work up the case"—if the "case" is so bad as that, you would better dismiss the young man at once.

THE MAYORESS OF CHATHAM

"The Mayoress of Chatham" remarked His Worship, the Mayor, the other day, "has to be tucked up in bed every evening at six o'clock." At the first blush, that seems like a rather extraordinary statement, and one might gather that the great dames of Chatham sought their couches at an absurdly early hour. The explanation is, however, that the mayoress of this ancient English town, is exactly three years old. Her full name is Louisa Mary Dawes Driver, but to all her friends she is always "Lulu."

The sweet-faced little girl has the distinction of being the youngest mayoress in England. Her father, William Dawes Driver, is a widower, and she is his only daughter, so, when Mr. Driver was elected mayor a few months ago, he decided that Lulu should undertake such of the duties of a mayoress as might be performed by so small a young woman. And, as the provincial towns of England make almost as much of their executives as London does its lord mayor, numerous social functions already have made their demands upon the golden-haired little girl. Not long ago she sat in a large chair on a platform at the opening of a church bazaar, and when the chairman, who sat next to her, announced that the mayoress would make the formal opening, Lulu arose, and in a voice which reached easily all parts of the big room, declared firmly: "The show's open."

Shortly after having been guest of honor at the bazaar, the mayoress received an invitation to distribute prizes at the town's church schools. The mayor was rather doubtful at first, fearing that the presents might appeal to his daughter so strongly that she would hesitate to turn them over to the winners, but the little girl handed each gift to the pupil indicated, without even a regretful look. So well did she enjoy the proceedings in fact, that when all the prizes had been given out the little miss asked her father for some more things to give away.

In honor of his tiny daughter, the mayor devotes especial attention to the children of Chatham. A few days ago, nine hundred of the poorest in the town were invited to a great feast at the town hall, and when they had eaten their fill of good things, such as many of them had hardly dared dream about before, the little mayoress appeared, and said a few timid words of greeting.

"LULU," THE LITTLE MAYORESS.

LIFE'S TANGLED SKEINS.

Written for The Blade.

The skein was snarled and tangled,
And I tried and tried again,
To undo these knots and tangles,
But my efforts were in vain.

In great disgust I threw it down,
Then, picked it up again
And in an absent-minded way
Undid the tangled skein.

Our lives are just like tangled skeins,
And when we do our best
To solve its knotty problems,
We only find unrest.

For God has hidden all His plans
Away from our dim eyes,
And bids us faint nor falter not,
But trust in the All-Wise.

We cannot tell the how, or why
Of the rough road that each has trod,
But we can do what each day brings,
And trust all things to God.

"HENRIETTA."

In these days when eggs are from thirty to forty cents a dozen, this recipe for a one egg cake, which was sent The Blade by Mrs. S. S. Dawson, will be very welcome:

One Egg Cake.

Cream one cupful of sugar with one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter; add the beaten yolk of one egg, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of sifted flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of flavoring and a pinch of salt. Last, fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg; beat thoroughly for five minutes and bake in shallow pans. Before the cake is quite cold, divide in squares, cutting with a hot knife, and place on the top of each square the half of an English walnut which has been dipped in a weak solution of sugar and water to make it adhere to the cake.

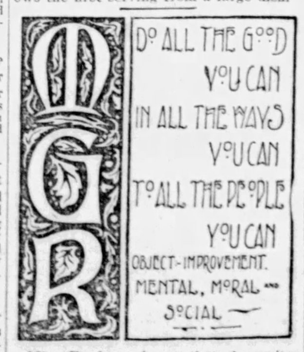
Water Lily Salad.

Cut into small dice enough cold boiled potatoes to make a cupful; take an equal quantity of sweet pickles, cucumbers and celery cut fine, and mix all well together, moistening with a cream mayonnaise dressing. Line a salad dish with lettuce leaves and pile the salad in a mound on this. Over the top sprinkle some finely chopped nut meats, have ready three cold, hard boiled eggs, remove the shells and cut the whites of the eggs in narrow sections lengthwise, leaving the sections together at one end. Lay these at equal distances apart on top of the salad and press the yolks of the eggs through a seive into the middle of each of the whites.

This quantity of salad will serve twelve persons. A salad prepared in this manner and served in individual dishes is a beautiful addition to a table where the color scheme is yellow and white or green.

Charlotte Russe.

A very simple and convenient way of serving a Charlotte Russe, is this: Break apart some lady fingers and place four halves on a plate, log-cabin fashion. In these little "cabins" fill in whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste, and around the outside place small cubes of pineapple, halves of Malaga grapes, from which the seeds have been removed, or orange cut in convenient pieces for eating. The cream should be very stiff and kept in a cold place until time for serving before it is placed in the cakes. Some prefer to serve this dessert in this individual style, as it does away with the broken and mussy appearance that follows the first serving from a large dish.



Miss Prudence hopes that the writer of this accidentally long-delayed letter will be very "charitable" and forgiving and be assured that the delay was not intentional. We hope she will soon come again:

I write for admission to the M. G. R. and shall be proud, indeed, if I am admitted to such companionship, and can become a member of an organization with such a noble motto. I have been a reader of The Blade for some years and find it a help and comfort—especially the M. G. R. department. I enjoy the letters and discussions and the description of the various homes of the members; those from the west are particularly interesting, I think, as that part of our country has always held a fascination for me.

In regard to what "Beatrice" wrote of the girl who married a "moderate drinker," who turned out to be a confirmed drunkard, and after his death married his drunken brother, I think she must have been lacking in all the finer sensibilities of a woman's nature. It is possible that a girl might marry a moderate drinker and he prove to be a kind husband, and she have a happy home, but it is a great risk to take.

In the griefs and anxieties that come into every life, there is a great temptation to a "moderate" drinker to indulge a little more under the impression that it will drown his cares, but—

"Grief banished by wine will come again
And come with a deeper shade.
Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain
That sorrow hath never made."

If my request for membership is favorably received, I will give you a better description of my home and the surrounding country.—"Charity," N. J.

A Modest Boy writes:

Because I know I am not as interesting as others, and fear if I come too often I shall tire you, I have not made as many visits as I should have liked to since I was admitted to the M. G. R. But I shall avail myself of the happy privilege today and come in long enough to say a few words.

During the fall, when there was much for us farmer boys to do, I could not write for lack of time—I just had to "nustle" to keep my work up, and since then—why—there seems to have been a great deal to do in taking care of things on the farm. I expect every man and boy that belongs to the M. G. R. has found this to be true in his life. Of what the girls do to pass the time, I am sure I cannot say.

I am glad so many of the older members are coming back to visit us, and that so many new ones are constantly joining us; I bid them all a hearty welcome, for, as the proverb says—"The more the merrier."

I sincerely sympathize with "Mae," from Kansas, and think I am afflicted in the same way she is. I shall look eagerly for another letter from "Mountaineer," as I was so interested in the one he sent, and will suggest that he take for his motto the old one of—

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again."

I am afraid I have broken one rule of the M. G. R., in writing something that is not of general interest, and to prevent any further sinning in that line will say good-bye.—"Virginia Boy."

"Brown Eyes" thinks that foreign immigration should be checked, at least for a time, and he thinks the interests of America would be much safer in the hands of American women than in those of the ignorant foreigners who now have the privilege of voting on all questions of importance, when in many instances they know nothing of the matter. He also explains why he had to hasten down from that tree so rapidly—he found therein a nest full of representatives of the first letter of his name—B's!!

"Prairie Maiden" must come oftener if she does not wish to be forgotten.

I wonder if you have all forgotten the "Prairie Maiden" who has been away for so long a time? I hope not, as she remembers you with much love.

Can any one tell me if "The Village Maiden" and "Country Lake" are still in existence? I enjoyed their letters very much and would be glad to have them write to us again. I have returned from a very pleasant visit in the homestate of The Blade, to again take up the monotonous life of a country crossroads village. But life is what we made it, says the song, and love, sunshine and a cheerful heart cover a multitude of dreary existences.—"Prairie Maiden," Ill.

The moral of this little poem, sent by "Alabama Girl," is too evident to be mentioned; the poem itself contains a lesson that it will be good for each M. G. R. to learn, and practice:

"Sweet friend, when thou and I art gone
Beyond earth's weary labor,
When small shall be our need of grace
From comrade, or from neighbor;
Past all the strife, the toil, the care,
And done with all the sighing,
What tender truth shall we have gained,
Alas, by simply dying?

"Then lips too chary of their praise
Will tell our merits over.
And eyes, too swift our faults to see,
Shall no defects discover.
Then, hands that would not lift a stone
Where stones were thick to cumber,
Our steep, hill-path, will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

"Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I
Ere love is past forgiving,
Should take this lesson home:
Be patient with the living.
Today's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears tomorrow.
Then, patience, e'en when keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

"'Tis easy to be gentle, when
Death's silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamour.
But wise it were, for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living."

—Alabama Girl.

"Brunette" will please accept thanks from Miss Prudence for the information concerning Summer Schools sent her. A very interesting letter from "Brunette," on this subject, is only waiting a day when we have space to give it in full, as it is much too good to "cut."

Miss Prudence would once more suggest the advisability of having communications addressed to the department for which they are intended; the letters for the "O. W. C." or "M. G. R." do not belong in the Cozy Corner department; neither should either be addressed to the other. Mark each one as it is intended and much delay will be avoided.

Any correspondent whose letter does not appear within a reasonable time, should think whether or no the omission is not caused by failure to comply with some of the rules of the office, which there are several who neglected to sign their names to their letters, and also several who wrote with lead pencil. Please be careful, friends, as your letters are too good to be lost.

Lemon Snaps.

One cupful sugar creamed with half a cupful of butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful extract of lemon, one-fourth teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of sweet milk and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut in small rounds and bake in a quick oven.—Addie Gill, Ohio.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR DECEMBER.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in New York in 1783. In his early days he disliked school, and hated arithmetic so much that he would write other boys' compositions in order to hire them to solve his problems. From a child he was fond of wandering about, and was a close observer. His observation proved of great benefit to him in after years. He began the study of law at the age of sixteen, but his failing health caused him to sail for Europe. His success was not as a lawyer, but as a writer. He spent seventeen years in acquiring a European reputation, but his residence there did not make him unappreciative of his own country. One of his best known works is a Life of Washington, which he completed just before his death, which occurred in 1859, after which he had won a pre-eminent position among American men of letters.

METTA.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A can do a piece of work in fifteen minutes; B can do it in ten minutes; C can do it in five minutes. How long will it take all three working together to do the same amount of work?

G. L. BROWN.

3.—WORD-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—Wild, weird.
2.—Noted general in civil war.
3.—A large stream of water.
4.—To ingraft by inserting bud.
5.—A plume.

U NO HOO.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Fi dimwoss awys douy eilswy ceks.
Ved ghinst sebrove thiw reac;
Fo mowh uyo kapes, ot womh oyu pakes,
Nad ohw, dan ehnw, adn erweh."

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What was the "Edict of Nantes?"

W. C. MOLLETT.

Who said: "I must avow to your majesty I have no attachment but to my own country."

And who replied: "An honest man will have no other."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 21.

1.—Thomas Cochrane.
2.—Words forming square: Stop, tame, omen, pent.
3.—The purchaser gained $8,600. (See Chat.)
4.—Yearn, year, yea, ye, Y.
5.—The battle between the Virginia and the Monitor, at Fortress Monroe, was doubtless the turning point in the civil war.
6.—Thomas Wilson said:
"Friendship is to be purchased only by friendship. A man may have authority over another, but he can never have his heart but by giving his own."

Chat.

The solution sent to his problem answered today by Mr. Sliver is this:

As the payments are annual, the amount to pay interest on diminishes uniformly $1,000 yearly. Hence the interest forms a sine whose first term is $1,200. C. D. $0, and No. of terms 16; 1,200 plus 80 equals 1,280x7 and ½ (½ the number of terms) equals $9,600; amount of int. minus $1,000 (the last payment) equals $8,600, amount gained by the purchaser.

The Schoolmistress thinks that the man who sold that property on those terms had better have had a guardian appointed before he sold another piece.

A small but select class lined up before the Schoolmistress today.

There was R. Davis, who has not been in evidence for some time, but was nevertheless very welcome.

There was W. P. E., who is always faithful, in all kinds of weather.

And there was Helen, who is a very good child, too.

The votes on the Competition sets come in so slowly that the "powers that be" have decided to award the prize according to the votes already received. This carries the prize to Metta, who, besides having sent an excellent competition list, has sent in much good work during the year.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

Curly-headed Baby Tom
Slept in cozy blankets warm,
In his crib.

Bob-o'-Lincoln—oh, so wise!
Goes to sleep 'neath sunny skies,
'Mid the leaves.

Mr. Bruin, night and day,
Snoozes all his time away,
In his cave.

Squirrel—red, with nuts—a store!
In hollow tree-trunk loves to snore,
In the wood.

Mrs. Woodchuck 'neath some knoll,
Drowses in her bed—a hole!
Deep in earth.

Flowret bulbs nestled together,
Doze all through the wintry weather,
'Neath the snow.

In the chrysalis hard by,
Dreams the sometime butterfly,
In corner hid.

Oh, what beds! So very queer!
Yet to each one just as dear
As yours to you!

—From Barefoot Time.

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A Friendly Woodchuck.

Very early last spring a woodchuck poked her black nose from the mouth of the burrow in which she had spent the winter, and blinked her little round black eyes in the sunlight. Then she came out and lay basking on the mound of hard earth before her doorway. She looked very weak, and she was certainly dreadfully thin. Her grizzled pelt hung loosely on her bony frame, and when she moved it was with a languor not usually observed in woodchucks. The fact is that she had but just awakened from an all-winter sleep, and as she had fasted since the previous October she was not only drowsy but famished. But perhaps it was disuse as much as anything else which caused the evident weakness of her limbs, for as she moved about a little, stretching herself in different directions, it could be seen that she was gaining strength with every movement. By and by she turned around, and, putting her head and shoulders into the burrow,

THE WOODCHUCK

began raking out with her forepaws all the earth, leaves and grass with which she had blocked the entrance in the fall. With this rubbish came many living things—black beetles, a hornet, and a large green frog, all of which had been sleeping away the winter at the woodchuck's door.

After she had made a neat pile in front of the burrow, and covered it up with fresh loam from the tunnel itself, the woodchuck had strength to go off in search of some food. There was very little to get just then, for the winter had barely gone, but she found a little patch of green clover on the sunny side of a large rock, a tuft or two of coarse grass near a spring, and with these and a few mouthfuls of bark from a nearby tree she managed to make a moderate breakfast. Then she returned to the burrow and stayed there for two days. By that time the grass had grown considerably and the woodchuck had less difficulty in getting a meal. And every morning after food became more plentiful, the clover appeared in larger and thicker patches, and gradually the wrinkles in the grizzled skin of the groundhog began to disappear.

One morning, after the little resident had had her morning meal of clover, and she was taking a sun bath on the mound of earth in front of her doorway, some small object struck the mound about six inches in front of her face, and threw a pinch of the dirt sharply in her eyes. She did not know what the trouble was, and she did not stop to find out, but pitched headfirst into the burrow and stayed there. As she disappeared, a small boy, brandishing a Flobert rifle and followed by a little yellow dog, jumped from behind a hillock and ran up to see how near he had come to the 'chuck. He pulled a grimace when he saw where his bullet had pitted the earth, reloaded his weapon, and went back to his hiding place. But the woodchuck, not being quite a fool, remained where she was safe until the boy became tired of waiting and came back to the hole, the yellow dog still at his heels. The boy now picked up the dog and put its nose to the mouth of the burrow, and after a few words of encouragement the cur, which had more assurance than wisdom, plunged into the black hole. The boy sat down on the mound of earth and yelled "Sic 'em, Prince!" and for about a minute no doubt Prince was doing as he was bid. After that, it seems that the woodchuck did most of the "sicking," for the dog backed out of the burrow with two terrible cuts on his head, and howling in a most unprincely manner. Then, tucking his tail as far between his legs as he could get it, he made for home by a short cut and at his very best pace.

Not long after, the woodchuck appeared at the mouth of the burrow with a family of five little ones. They had been born sometime before but this was their first appearance in the open. They were pretty, dark-eyed, soft-coated little fellows, ready to topple back again out of sight at a sign from their mother. Every morning now the whole family might have been seen moving through the grass to the spots where the clover grew the thickest. For a short time they lived in peace, but one evening they made themselves a powerful enemy by journeying into the next field and eating off close to the ground, three long rows of young peas. The owner of the peas said very little, but he drove to town and brought back a stick of dynamite, which he thrust far into the burrow. A minute later there was a muffled boom, and the farmer went off, satisfied that he would not be bothered again by that family of woodchucks. But in the evening a cautious gray head was thrust from the mouth of the hole, and soon our old woodchuck crawled from her home and made off slowly across the field. The dynamite had killed the young ones, but the mother had been only stunned. She went directly to an old burrow which she had occupied two years before, and next morning there was a large heap of fresh earth in front of it. She lived there quietly until the latter part of the summer, when, returning after an absence somewhat longer than usual, she found the entrance to her home barred by a snarling black head, with a white stripe down the front. The premises had been seized by a skunk, and the woodchuck was obliged to seek a residence elsewhere. She started to dig a fresh tunnel on the other side of the field and for hours she threw out the soil with her strong claws. The following afternoon she was still at work, when the figure of a man, in brown overalls, crept under the brow of the hill and lay down behind a rock at top. For half an hour the woodchuck worked on; at least she appeared at the doorway for a breathing spell. A little curl of white smoke leaped from behind the rock, there was a sharp report and the woodchuck dropped back into a newly made grave.—N. Y. Sun.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 26.—The time of the senate today was again divided between consideration of the Panama question and other subjects. Mr. Hoar of Missouri spoke to a resolution directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolt. Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho, spoke in support of a resolution prohibiting officers and employes from taking up land in a solid body in lieu of land in forest reservations. The resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Tillman asking for information from the secretary of war concerning the appointment of General Wood and other army officers was taken up and passed without debate. The following bills were passed: Appropriating $170,000 to pay clerks in the executive departments for extra services during the war with Spain; providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac river from Washington to the Arlington estate, to cost $5,000,000, also 137 private pension bills and bills for relief from military disabilities.

Representative Boutell, of Illinois addressed the house for nearly two hours today in reply to Mr. Williams' "stand pat" speech of a few days ago. Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Boutell. The speeches were made while the urgent deficiency bill was under consideration. A resolution calling on the postmaster general for information relative to the number of carriages maintained by the government for the post-office department was passed. Representative Baker, of New York, introduced a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to investigate to what extent the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company has violated the revised statutes in offering an annual pass over its lines to Mr. Baker, which he asserts was done July 21, 1903, by George E. Hamilton, as division counsel of that road. The committee was instructed to advise the house what action should be taken to instruct the attorney general to prosecute the road or Mr. Hamilton or anyone else in this connection. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, introduced a bill giving exhibitors of foreign goods at the St. Louis exposition, on which the duty has been remitted, the right to sell such goods, for delivery at the close of the exposition, duties previously remitted to be paid in case of sale. Delegate Kalanaianole, of Hawaii, introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 to reimburse that territory for maintaining its lighthouses from the time the territory became United States territory until its lighthouses were taken under government control.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the Senate today Mr. Simmons (N. C.) spoke in favor of the Panama Canal treaty, being the first Democratic senator to favor the measure on the floor. A bill granting to the citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines the right to take advantage of the naturalization laws of this country was passed, but Mr. Spooner moved to reconsider the vote. The resolution giving authority to the committee on privileges and elections to proceed with the investigation of the charges against Mr. Smoot was passed.

A resolution authorizing the secretary of state to open negotiations with Great Britain for a revision of the fishery regulations for the fur seals of Alaska was adopted. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to restore to public entry lands embraced in segregations for reservoirs; authorizing the purchase of a marble bust of General Lafayette; authorizing the erection of a bronze statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on government land in Washington; fixing the status of lieutenants in the artillery service who have held the same rank in the marine corps; giving the President authority to have derelicts destroyed and appropriating $175,000 for the purpose; granting 50,000 acres of public land each in the states of Idaho and Wyoming for the maintenance of soldiers' homes.

In the House today general debate on the urgent deficiency bill digressed to a discussion of political topics, the race question and aerial navigation. The committee on appropriations reported the resolution requesting of the secretary of war a statement of the amount of money spent in flying machine experiments with a recommendation that it be laid on the table, which was done. Mr. Sulloway (N. H.), chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, introduced an age and service pension bill allowing $8 a month to each soldier who served ninety days and is now 62 years old, $10 a month if 66 years old and $12 a month if 70 years old. When the war service was two years an addition of $2 a month in all classes is provided. A resolution calling for statistics regarding postal cars was adopted.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The time of the senate today was devoted to debate on the attitude of the United States toward the Panama revolution and the right of the President to withhold information called for by the senate. The foundation of the controversy was the Democratic caucus resolution calling on the President to state whether he had yet withheld any of the papers in the archives bearing on the Panama affair. Messrs. Culberson, Gorman and Bacon spoke on the Democratic side and Messrs. Cullom, Spooner and Lodge on the Republican. At the conclusion the senate unanimously agreed to vote on the resolution before adjournment tomorrow. Petitions were presented from the boards of trade of Philadelphia and Brunswick, Ga., for the prompt ratification of the Panama treaty. The joint resolution accepting from the citizens of France a reproduction of the D'Angers bust of Washington was passed.

The house for an hour today was entertained by the maiden speech of J. Adam Bede (Rep. Minn.) Mr. Van Duzer (Nev.) was refused the consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to what articles manufactured for the department are made by convict labor. The Connell-Howell election contest resolution was made the special order for Feb. 9. The house went into the committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, the discussion running into the Panama question and the race problem. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: Mr. Loudenslager (N. J.), civil service pension bill, slightly different in details from the preceding ones, but extending the pensions to soldiers' widows; a proposed new article to the constitution by Mr. McDermott (N. J.) prohibiting the incorporation by states of corporations to engage in business outside of the state; by Mr. Otjen (Wis.), a resolution extending the thanks of congress to the people of Wisconsin for the statue of Marquette in statuary hall in the capitol; by Mr. Lamb (Va.), a bill appropriating $1,200,000 to the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States, of which $1,000,000 is to enable a creditable exposition at the Jamestown exposition, and $200,000 for bounties and arrears due deceased negro soldiers in the civil war; by Mr. McCleary (Minn.), appropriating $100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. Secretary Root transmitted to the house the report of a board of army officers showing that twenty-nine post exchanges are being constructed in various parts of the country at an expense of $452,705.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Senate today adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Culberson for the Democratic caucus, which calls on the President to state whether the Senate has been supplied all facts bearing on the controversy of Panama. The vote was unanimous, but there was a roll call on the amendment suggested by Mr. Cullom, calling for the information only in case the President should consider it not incompatible with the public interest to supply it. This amendment was adopted by 39 to 20, all the Republican senators present voting for the amendment and all the Democrats except Mr. McEnery (who voted with the Republicans) casting their votes against it. The Bacon resolution looking to the adjustment of our differences with Colombia by arbitration was considered, but not acted upon. Senator Forraker introduced a bill providing that nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or contract in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, so far as such contract is reasonable. Mr. Foraker was in the Senate for the first time since the death of his wife, a month ago.

The House today considered whether members of congress are entitled to two payments of mileage on account of the extra session, which merged into the regular session. An adjournment was taken before a conclusion was reached. Consideration of the amendment increasing the appropriation for the expenses of the district land offices precipitated a discussion on the subject of alleged land frauds. Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, introduced a bill making it unlawful to use the pictures or names of living persons for purposes of trade without the consent of such persons. Representative Maddox, of Georgia, introduced a bill providing for the per capita distribution of not to exceed $25,000,000 annually of the surplus in the treasury among the states and territories for the construction and maintenance of post roads. Representative Prince, of Illinois, introduced a bill granting to each soldier who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, and who served continuously for two years or until the regiment was mustered out, a bounty of $150. Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prohibit the issuance and cashing of money orders on Sunday. A bill appropriating $5,000 for the removal of snow from the streets in the city of Washington was passed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House today passed the urgent deficiency bill. The clause providing double mileage for members of congress was stricken out by a vote of 167 to 9. Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, introduced a resolution reciting the work that has been done by the commission on international exchange and authorizing the commission "to agree subject to the approval of congress, with other nations upon uniform laws, which will tend to preserve as much of the gold product of the world for coinage and monetary purposes as possible. A concurrent resolution accepting the statue of James Marquette, missionary and explorer, and providing that it remain in statuary hall in the capitol, and extending the thanks of congress to the people of Wisconsin, was passed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, made a request for the investigation into charges on which he was tried recently by a federal court in his own state and the senate granted the request, the president pro tem appointing a committee consisting of Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus to make the inquiry. The remainder of the day was devoted to an argument by Mr. Morgan in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Stone directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolution. A bill permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, Minn., was passed. Senator Foraker introduced a bill granting authority to the secretary of the navy to restore to the naval academy the three midshipmen dismissed Nov. 6 1903. Senator Mitchell introduced a bill to appropriate $2,125,000 for the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, in 1905. Senator Penrose introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. A joint resolution giving the state of Wisconsin the thanks of congress for the statue of Pere Marquette which has been contributed to statuary hall was adopted.

There was a spirited discussion of the Panama question in the house. Much District of Columbia business was disposed of and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was pending when the house adjourned. The following bills were passed: Providing a naval officer in the district of Chicago and in the collection district of Indiana and Illinois; to amend an act to determine the sessions of the United States circuit and district courts for the eastern district of Wisconsin; to ratify and amend a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the Rosebud reservation. Representative Caldwell introduced a bill appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Carlinville, Ill., and Representative Holliday a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Greencastle, Ind. Representative Hearst introduced a bill giving circuit courts jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the interstate commerce act, and making it the duty of district attorneys to institute such proceedings in equity. Representative McDermott, of New Jersey, introduced a bill to authorize the appointment by the President of boards of investigation and arbitration to investigate and arbitrate disputes between employers and employes.

HARRIMAN A DELEGATE.

New York, Feb. 2.—The selection by Governor Odell, of Edward H. Harriman, to go as a delegate to the Republican national convention, is looked upon

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

as a move preliminary to bringing Mr. Harriman out as a candidate to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

HIS EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

New York, Jan. 30.—Burnett Young Tiffany, who is suing to get his full share of the Tiffany estate on the ground that he cannot live on the income allowed him, itemized his annual expenses as follows:

Rent	$ 1,500
Three servants and a man	1,500
Insurance	150
Carriages	3,000
Clothing	12,000
Table	6,000
Traveling expenses	3,000
Other expenses necessary to comfort	7,500
Total	$34,000

Tiffany swore he had not touched an intoxicating drink for nine years.

THE CUBAN LOAN.

New York, Jan. 29.—Negotiations for the flotation of the proposed $35,000,000 Cuban loan have come to a temporary halt. The banking interests which have this matter under consideration declare that the Russo-Japanese situation makes such a transaction inadvisable at this time because it would tie up a large sum of money which might be used elsewhere to better advantage.

MIDSHIPMEN GRADUATED.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1.—The graduating exercises of the midshipmen of the class of 1904 were held at the naval academy today and were of a very imposing nature. Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody delivered an address and handed out the diplomas to the graduates. Other official guests who were present this morning were Rear Amiral H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland; Colonel R. M. Thompson, of New York City. Governor Warfield also made a brief address to the graduates preceding Secretary Moody's. The early graduation today was made necessary on account of the urgent need of officers in the navy to man the new ships.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Natives Making Siege of German Forces.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The commander of the German gunboat Habicht, lying at Swakophund, German Southwest Africa, cables that he has received news from Lieut. Zuelow, in command of the German forces at Okahandja that the Kaffirs have effected a junction with the Hereros who are besieging that post. As Okahandja was already hard pressed the announcement has caused concern at the colonial office here.

The following dispatch from Leutenant Zuelow sent by messenger via Karib, was received here today:

"Okahandja, Jan. 20. "Am holding Okahandja. Occupied it January 15 with 200 men, after heavy fighting. Am waiting for guns from the Habicht. Ask for division of artillery. Weak relief corps with machine gun from Windhoek repulsed twelfth and thirteenth. Loss reported—eight reserves.

"In order to establish connections with the rear and bring forward military transports, we attempted today with sixty men to reach Karib by rail."

A later despatch, dated January 21, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, near Kawatuerasane, between Waldau and Okasise, there was a sharp fight. A division, about seventy men strong, sent forward by rail, lost four dead and three slightly wounded. The enemy lost 20 to 25 dead.

"The bridge was destroyed while trying to send news from Karib through trustworthy natives.

"We can hold out for some time yet."

BIG PATENT CASE.

Springfield, O., Jan. 30.—A contest involving the ownership of a patent worth about a half million dollars, and involving on the one side William N. Whiteley, the quondam reaper king, of this city, and on the other the great International Harvester trust, of Chicago, the latter having a capital stock of $120,000,000, is now in progress.

The patent in question covers one clover bunching device of an ordinary mowing machine. Whiteley took out a patent on the device some months ago. The case is now in what is technically called "interference in the patent office." According to claims set forth Whiteley conceived the idea for the invention in July, 1902, the trust in September, 1902, three months later. Whitely made his application for a patent in January, 1903, the trust in February, 1903, one month later. The present contest is to determine which conceived the idea first. It is not only a most unique case, but considering the value of the patent a most important one.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Sandusky, O., Jan. 30.—Hitched alongside a horse to a heavily laden sled, Geo. Lavine was compelled to trudge over two miles, late yesterday afteraoon, along the road between Port Clinton and Marblehead. When he faltered he was "touched up" and not gently, with his own horsewhip, by four young men, who rode in the sled and who had held him up, unhitched one of his horses and put him in its place, two miles from his home.

Lavine is a farmer and lives two miles west of Marblehead. He went to Port Clinton yesterday, with a heavy sled, to purchase supplies. Hitched to the sled was an old horse and a two-year-old colt. The latter is a small animal and not strong. At Port Clinton, Lavine purchased a sled-load of goods and started home. On the way the colt became exhausted, but was forced to pull at the heavy load by the liberal use of the whip.

When about two miles from home four young men observed the animal's distress and asked Lavine to stop long enough to give it a rest. He refused and again began playing the whip. The men again interceded for the animal, with the result that Lavine whipped harder than ever.

Finally they took the driver from the seat, unhitched the colt, hitched Lavine in its place and forced him to help the other horse to haul the load home.

Lavine balked at first, but the whip induced him to pull. He was nearly dead when he reached home. This morning he was arrested by Humane Officer Gill, and pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals before Mayor Eberwein, of Marblehead. Sentence has not been pronounced.

A suspended sentence of 60 days in the workhouse has been hanging over Lavine for some months for a similar offense.

THE FORAKER BILL.

Washington, Feb. 1.—New York Democratic papers of the yellow stripe are attempting to make an issue of Senator Foraker's trust bill; to make it appear that the measure is a compromise of the administration with the trust promoters. In reply to these attacks Senator Foraker said:

"In the first place I never mentioned the bill to the President. He is in no way responsible for it.

"It will not weaken the present anti-trust law, but is intended to assist in its interpretation. The Sherman anti-trust law was intended to prevent unreasonable restraint of trade. If my bill becomes a law it will not prevent the prosecution of dangerous and harmful combinations. My bill simply recognizes the common law definition of trade. It really carries out the original purpose of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"But everybody understands the purpose of the attack of the Democratic papers upon the bill. They are looking for an issue, and think that they can make one out of this. But when the bill is introduced the people will see that there are no grounds for the claim that it is a compromise with the trusts."

GOV. WRIGHT INSTALLED.

Manila, Feb. 1.—Governor Luke E. Wright and Vice-Governor Henry C. Ide were inaugurated today. There was an imposing demonstration, including a brilliant military pageant, about 3,000 troops being in line.

After taking the oath of office, Governor Wright delivered his inaugural address. It was a straightforward speech, dealing with the most important interests of the islands.

Governor Wright invited attention to the improvements that had been accomplished in the Philippines under American rule, and declared his intention of adhering to the principles of the Taft administration. He urged Americans to establish cordial personal and business relations with the Filipinos, who must constitute this matter under consideration declare that the Russo-Japanese situation makes such a transaction inadvisable at this time because it would tie up a large sum of money which might be used elsewhere to better advantage.

MIDSHIPMEN GRADUATED.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1.—The graduating exercises of the midshipmen of the class of 1904 were held at the naval academy today and were of a very imposing nature. Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody delivered an address and handed out the diplomas to the graduates. Other official guests who were present this morning were Rear Amiral H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland; Colonel R. M. Thompson, of New York City. Governor Warfield also made a brief address to the graduates preceding Secretary Moody's. The early graduation today was made necessary on account of the urgent need of officers in the navy to man the new ships.

FORAKER FOR CHAIRMAN

His Friends Boom Him for Senator Hanna's Place.

Columbus, Feb. 2.—Senator Foraker is to be boomed for chairman of the Republican national committee at the annual convention of the Ohio League of Republican clubs at Cleveland, February 12. A resolution will be offered urging his selection by President Roosevelt to manage the next national campaign.

Senator Foraker has already said he does not want this position, but his Ohio friends propose to thrust it on him if they can.

At this convention the Foraker men will also offer resolutions demanding that the Ohio delegates to Chicago be instructed for Roosevelt, and declaring against third terms for state officers.

The anti-third term resolution is intended primarily as a hit at Secretary of State Laylin on the assumption that Senator Hanna will be for him for a third term.

The Roosevelt resolution is in the line of recent efforts to arouse sentiment in favor of instructed delegates, and also Foraker men for delegates, by means of resolutions by political clubs.

At the recent meeting of the Buckeye Republican Club Roosevelt resolutions will be offered.

The Hanna men here are aware of the plans to have the Cleveland convention of clubs pass a Roosevelt instructed delegation resolution, and say they will not oppose it. They point to the fact that the league has always been a Foraker organization, and say they have no desire to capture it or to oppose anything it may take a notion to do.

It is not the state convention, they say and they deprecate any importance being attached to its utterances.

James H. Hoyt, esq., has been selected as the toastmaster for the convention banquet.

EDUCATION OF FILIPINOS DISCUSSED BY TAFT

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Yale Alumni Association of Washington gave a banquet last night in honor of Secretary of War Taft. Secretary Taft was a member of the class of '78. President Daniel C. Gilman, of the association was toastmaster, and addresses were made by Solicitor General H. M. Hoyt, President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, Secretary Taft and Wilson L. Gill, of Philadelphia.

In some remarks he made Secretary Taft laid great stress on the education of the Filipino masses. He was surprised at the wonderful interest the natives are taking in learning English. The secretary said he could not tell how long it would take to solve the Filipino problem, but he believed the work was not impossible and was well worth while.

MR. WHITNEY ILL.

New York, Feb. 1.—William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, has undergone an operation for appendicitis, at his Fifth avenue home.

Mr. Whitney passed a very poor night and today his surgeon said he was by no means out of danger. Mr. Whitney's two sons and a daughter, Miss Dorothy, are at the family residence with Mr. Whitney. His other daughter, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, is abroad.

Mr. Whitney was stricken on Friday. His ailment was at once diagnosed as appendicitis. Immediate operation was decided upon, when, after a night of pain the symptoms became more alarming. The patient rallied in a manner satisfactory to the physicians after the influences of an anaesthetic had passed.

Mr. Whitney's illness was so sudden and developed so rapidly that his condition was not generally known. Only members of his family and a few intimate friends had knowledge of the operation. The illness had its beginning in a cold he contracted while heading a band of fire fighters while extinguishing a blaze on a place adjoining his South Carolina estates two weeks ago.

After a consultation of attending physicians it was announced this afternoon that Mr. Whitney's condition had materially improved and that he was in no immediate danger.

New York, Feb. 2.—Dr. William T. Bull, the physician attendant on William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, whose condition following an operation for appendicitis has been very critical, gave out the following bulletin this morning: "Mr. Whitney passed a favorable night. His condition is improved."

Drs. Bull and Walker passed the night at the Whitney residence.

The announcement was made at the house at 12:30 o'clock that "Mr. Whitney's condition showed slight improvement."

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Who are the mysterious enemies that stripped Francis L. Bailey, beat him into a state of semi-consciousness and then turned him, clad in nothing but his underclothes, into the deep snow to perish, last night, his head gashed and bleeding, wandering in delirium. In a moment of consciousness he declared he had been decoyed to a fictitious address and there attacked by three men. These men, after they had attacked Bailey, sent his clothing to his home at 2439 North Tenth street last night by a boy. In the pockets of the coat the police found a fragment of a note, which threatened Bailey with disfigurment if he was seen "with any other girl."

The family has informed the police that three times poisoned candy has been sent to young Bailey. Once, they declared, three men had attacked him on the street, but he escaped. Recently he has received a number of threatening and strange notes. The last one came Thursday night, inviting him to call at Mrs. Weber's home, 3210 Hancock street, in relation to an order for coal, for which Bailey is a salesman.

Bailey stopped at a lodge meeting for a few minutes, and then left for the supposed Mrs. Weber's residence. This was the last seen of him until last night, twenty-four hours later, when he was found almost perished with the cold. There is no clew to his assailants.

IN SANTO DOMINGO.

San Domingo, Jan. 27.—The insurgents have been destroying American property in Santo Domingo, consequently the United States cruiser Columbia left here Thursday for San Pedro Macoris to protect American interests there, the American consul at San Pedro having telegraphed Minister Powell advising him of the necessity of the cruiser's presence and saying also that other foreign interests were imperilled. The government is unable to afford the necessary protection. Certain American sugar estates at San Pedro are considered to be especially threatened, as they are some distance from the town and without protection.

Anaconda President Resigns.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 2.—William Scallon has wired from New York that he has resigned as president of the Anaconda Copper company and manager of the amalgamated properties in Montana. The resignation was tendered some time ago, but rejected and this time is unreserved and to take effect immediately. The reason given is pressure of private affairs.

Prominent New Mexican Dead.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 2.—M. S. Otero, probably the wealthiest man in New Mexico, delegate in Congress from 1879 to 1888, and one of the leading business men of the territory is dead at his home here, of apopiexy. He was a cousin of M. C. Otero, at present governor of New Mexico.

Noted Florist Dead.

New York, Feb. 2.—William Burgess, who brought the Marechal Nell rose to this country is dead from pneumonia. His greenhouses on Long Island were among the largest in the United States.

BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The American board made public today's report from Missionary Clark of Samokov, Bulgaria, on relief work in Bulgaria, in which Mr. Clark says the official record of refugees is more than 23,000. Those best able to know say that companies from various villages which are continually crossing the mountains braving the cold and deep snow, will swell the number to 30,000. Mr. Clark says he has personally visited 21 places where refugees are located and has found the destitution very great. The central government is supplying bread or flour to those in need. A great work has been done in the Black sea region by the Society of Friends of England which collected $30,000 and sent out two of its members.

Buying Cattle.

Manila, Jan. 28.—The Japanese government is buying cattle in the Philippine islands.

STILL NO ANSWER.

Undercurrent of Desperation Exists in Japan.

Tokio, Feb. 2.—The Russian note is still undelivered and the government and people of Japan do not possess any definite information concerning the time of its arrival or its contents. Russia's delay, coupled with the announcement of continued movement of reinforcements into Manchuria, increases the strain of the tension, while it diminishes the already slight prospects for peace. The government has been urged to dispatch a peremptory note to St. Petersburg threatening to declare war if refused immediate satisfaction in the way of a reply to its previous note, but still the government is patiently waiting, although it is manifest if the delay is much more prolonged it will act energetically. Events will move rapidly when the note is finally received if it is materially unsatisfactory, and the prospect for additional negotiation is slight, although probably Japan will dispatch an ultimatum before striking. The Japanese show a remarkable outward calm and no scenes similar to those in America and England before recent wars were witnessed. There are occasional demonstrations and out-croppings of popular feeling, but the casual visitor to the larger cities can see but little out of the ordinary in the disposition and behavior of the people. There is, however, an undercurrent of desperate determination running the nation's length and breadth, so if forced to fight they are capable of waging and sustaining war in a manner that will surprise the world.

Japan Must Take Responsibility.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Havas agency has circulated a despatch to the effect that Russia's reply to Japan, the substance of which has been communicated to the foreign chancelleries everywhere has created an impression that war will be avoided.

Views have been exchanged between the United States, France and Great Britain on the subject. The concessions therein go beyond general explanation and illustrate the sentiments of equity and loyalty actuating the czar.

"If, in spite of the very large satisfaction Japan will receive, the issue of the crisis should be war, Japan will incur the whole responsibility and find herself morally isolated," concludes the reply, which only awaits the final drafting and which will be presented February 6.

The Feeling in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 2.—In the best informed political circles here the conviction is expressed that a peaceful solution of the Russia-Japanese affair is assured. A diplomatic arrangement has been reached between the French minister of foreign affairs and the British embassador here, by virtue of which it is agreed that both the French and British governments will bring strong pressure to bear upon Japan to induce her to accept the terms of the Russian note.

The language in which this note is to be couched has been submitted, the correspondent avers, to both the French and British foreign offices, and is recognized to be most conciliatory in effect. Should Japan not yield to the French and British representatives other European powers will add the weight of their persuasions to the same end, and then if Japan continues recalcitrant, all the responsibility for war and its consequences will rest with her, and Europe will wash its hands of the business.

The recent entente cordiale between France and Great Britain has chiefly helped in permitting this understanding between the French and British diplomats as to the Russo-Japanese question to be brought about.

Dispatch of King's Messengers.

London, Feb. 2.—No fewer than four king's messengers have been dispatched from this country to St. Petersburg within the last four days, an absolutely unprecedented record. This may be taken as evidence of the influences that are being brought into place to prevent hostilities in the Far East.

Japan Warships in a Gale.

Singapore, Straits Settlements, Feb. 2.—The Japanese cruiser Nisshin arrived here today from Colombo and is now coaling. She probably will sail tomorrow. Her consort, the Kasuga, is due here this evening. Both vessels in a gale off the island of Ceylon showed themselves to be excellent sea boats.

Baron Hayashi Makes Denial.

London, Feb. 2.—Referring to a published statement that Great Britain and France were bringing pressure to bear on Japan in order to induce her to accept the terms of the new Russian note, the Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, said today that the British government has not exercised any pressure on Japan, and he thought it extremely unlikely that France would take any such step.

More Troops.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—Dispatches from Vladivostok announce that 50,000 men are expected there this month to strengthen the garrison, while orders for the mobilization of the reserves in all the territories of the far east are shortly expected. Preparations are making for the mobilization of all the horses liable to government requisition. The Japanese in alarm are leaving the territory traversed by the Eastern Chinese railroad.

According to the Port Arthur Novykpan the Japanese are intriguing to create disturbances in Corea, so as to have an excuse for intervention. The Japanese reports of the intention of the Seoul garrison to mutiny were, it is added, circulated with the object of inducing the emperor of Corea to seek refuge in the Russian legation. The only result, however, was to determine the emperor to place himself under the protection of the United States legation in case of necessity.

Still Awaiting Russia's Reply.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Tokio today says the Russian answer has not yet arrived there and that there is an absolute dearth of reliable news, "but," the dispatch adds, "well informed persons continue indisposed to expect a satisfactory answer from Russia."

In Pekin, War Is Expected.

Pekin, Feb. 1.—The Corean minister here has been recalled, and will leave Pekin in a few days.

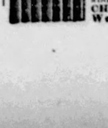
The Corean legation continues to receive disquieting news regarding the conditions in Corea.

The Japanese in Pekin discredit the reports intimating that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at, especially in view of Russia's immense warlike preparations.

Expect Reply Soon.

Washington, Feb. 1.—After a brief conference with Acting Secretary of State Loomis, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, informed The Associated Press that the Japanese government expected the Russian reply by the middle of the week. The minister divulged nothing as to the character of the note. He added that he had called at the department merely to inform Mr. Loomis of his advices.

STEEL ROOFING.



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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING Co. West 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

COREAN TROUBLES.

Anti-Foreign Feeling Growing Among Natives.

Seoul, Corea, Jan. 28.—The native disturbances at Py-Eng-Yang are increasing. The secret rebel society known as the Tonghaks is openly threatening foreigners and the overthrow of the present dynasty. The Tonghaks were prominent factors in causing the Chino-Japanese war of 1894.

Some 300 Japanese and many Americans reside at Py-Eng-Yang, but the American minister does not expect immediate danger.

Cabinet changes continue. Pak-Chi-Sun, the Corean minister to China, has been recalled to become foreign minister.

Russia is building a telegraph line from Antung to Forma, connecting with the Russian wires now operating on the China Eastern railway. The Corean government has wires from Seoul to Wiju. This arrangement will enable Russia to cable to Seoul without using Japanese wires and obtain telegraph service between Port Arthur and the Yalu river.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—Three special freight trains have just arrived here from Kansas City and Omaha with a large quantity of mess beef destined for the Russian army in the Orient. In the three trains there was an aggregate of about seventy cars, and they contained over three million pounds of beef. The trains came west on fast time in order that the beef could be carried across the Pacific on the steamer sailing from here the end of this month or early in February. This large shipment is to be split in two on the other side, half going to Port Arthur and the remainder to Vladivostok.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, has telegraphed an extraordinary story to the effect that Germany and Denmark have reached an understanding, under the terms of which, in the event of Great Britain fighting with Japan against Russia, Germany would amicably occupy Copenhagen with a powerful force, thus effectively closing the Baltic, and preventing the Russians from leaving or the British from entering that sea.

Paris, Jan. 28.—United States Ambassador Porter had another lengthy talk with Foreign Minister Delcasse today, going over the latest phases of the Russo-Japanese situation. M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, and Prince Von Radolin, the ambassador of Germany, called at about the same time. The former firmly believes the czar's influence will lead to a pacific adjustment, but other officials of the embassy do not share the ambassador's views, and are inclined to believe that war will result.

Prince Von Radolin, who was stationed at St. Petersburg for a long time and who is familiar with court influences, considers that the war element is likely to get the upper hand.

Government opinion here remains unchanged, the officials holding that the situation is more warlike, but that it has not passed beyond the chance of diplomatic adjustment.

It can be asserted positively that France shares the view of the United States, British and other governments that no joint mediation is desirable, as it probably would irritate the situation, but that each power should use its influence, through its own diplomatic channels, towards the maintenance of peace.

Seoul, Jan. 29.—Internal disturbances in Corea are spreading. It is the result of increased taxation. The governors of three provinces report that their officers have been captured by organized bands and government funds taken.

Details have just been received here of the disturbances at Vladivostock during the celebration of the Russian Christmas. It was created by intoxicated Russian marines and Japanese women. Numerous houses were destroyed, mostly Japanese, but including the Russian theatre. The usual fighting occurred. As happens on such occasions there was considerable brutality, but no fatalities. The marines were not brought under control until much property had been destroyed.

The notification of Corean neutrality cabled from Chefoo to the powers was unknown in the Corean foreign office until replies were received from the representatives abroad. The intimation was that it was arranged by Yi Yung Ik and Huen Sang Kun, the latter having just returned from Russia.

The Corean minister at Tokio has been instructed especially to urge Japanese immediate recognition of Corea's neutrality.

Manila, Jan. 29.—The prohibition of coal exports by the Japanese government threatens to create a fuel famine in this city.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Charles L. Banton a clerk in the architectural division of the United States Treasury department at Washington, and Dr. James B. Vernon, of St. Louis, formerly of Fayette, Mo., appeared before Judge Adams in the United States district court and gave bond in the sum of $5,000 each to answer on May 23 to indictments charging them with receiving money for the location of postoffice sites throughout the state. There are four indictments against each of them.

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 29.—The passage through the senate by unanimous vote, of the house bill appropriating a million dollars for a new capitol at Frankfort, marked the end of a fight which had been waged for the removal of the seat of government since the days when Henry Clay came to the legislature as a representative from Lexington, and started a fight which has been the cherished ambition of that city until recently. At the present session Lexington, Louisville and other towns aided Frankfort in support of the present bill.

WOMAN IN A BOX.

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 28.—To save railroad fare to Buford, N. D., a woman was bundled into a box to be shipped as baggage on the ticket purchased by her husband. There was a delay of two hours during which the box with its human freight lay on the platform in the bitter cold. The woman was plucky but fear of freezing to death, together with the pain of her cramped position caused her to make her presence known. Her cries were heard by the station agent and he opened the box, exposing the trick.

A PERILOUS RIDE.

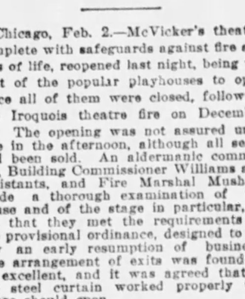
Chicago, Jan. 28.—"Block the limited, there's a man on the cowcatcher." This message flashed along the Pennsylvania line told the story of a railroad accident just outside of Chicago, which nearly cost a man's life and which trainmen say was almost unprecedented in their experience. John Hancrow, while crossing the tracks in Park Manor, was caught from his feet, hurled in the air, reeaught on the cowcatcher and while the train sped on at nearly a mile a minute he saved himself by wrapping his arms around the iron beams in front of the engine. Two of his ribs and one of his legs were broken, yet in spite of a freezing temperature he clung for four miles unable to give a signal to the engineer and fireman who were only a few feet behind him. Not until telephone messages were sent ahead and the train was stopped by signal at the River Line station was the man rescued. Hancrow will probably recover.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home---Does Away With Surgical Operations ---Positively Cur s Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism---Thousands Already Cured---Note Endorsers.

TRIAL TREATMENT and 64-Page BOOK FREE

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, druggists or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist, who has made a life-long study of these



"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout,

Wonderful Medical Discovery

Remarkable Remedies That Cure All Diseases

The Famous Doctor Discoverer and Scientiest James W. Kidd Now Offers to Every Afflicted Person a Free Treatment.

It has only been a short time since there appeared in the columns of nearly all the prominent newspapers of the world an announcement of the remarkable discoveries made by Dr. James W. Kidd. Physicians, scientists and professional men marveled at the wonderful cures which he performed with ease. Invalids who had suffered for years without hope were, it seemed, almost miraculously restored to

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

health. The doctor was besieged by thousands of letters asking for information and assistance, until at last he determined to give his secret to the sick and afflicted of the world. Thousands have taken advantage of his liberal offer, and his mail is now flooded with letters of heartfelt gratitude from cured patients.

All Diseases Cured.

Every disease to which human flesh is heir is represented in these letters, the so-called incurable diseases being as numerous as the less serious cases. A letter from Cliff Latimer, of Loveland, Ohio, gives the details of his miraculous cure of consumption as follows: "I had consumption, was examined by four prominent doctors, one of whom a specialist, made an examination of the sputa, and pronounced my disease pulmonary consumption, and told me that there was no hope. I weighed 120 pounds. Now I am well and strong. Every trace of the disease has left and I weigh 170 pounds. It has been over a year since I took Dr. Kidd's treatment, so I know the cure is permanent." Abraham Trauger, of Lambertville, N. J., afflicted with locomotor ataxia, a disease pronounced incurable by the medical profession, tells of his cure after years of suffering: "When I commenced treatment with Dr. Kidd for locomotor ataxia I could not walk across the floor. Since finishing treatment I have not lost a day from my work as foreman of the Lambertville Rubber Co." Thomas J. Halferty, of Brimfield, Ind., writes as follows: "Dr. Kidd cured my son of a severe case of Bright's disease after he was passing large quantities of blood in the urine. The record of such miraculous cures would fill a book. Sufferers from consumption, Bright's disease, dropsy, paralysis, heart disease, locomotor ataxia and other dangerous diseases have been restored to health. The common chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, kidney trouble, catarrh, female troubles, bronchitis, epilepsy (fits), chronic coughs, lumbago, bladder troubles, scrofula, impure blood, skin disease, goitre, piles, bowel troubles, general debility, nervousness, lost vitality, contagious blood poison, etc., are cured in so short a time that it seems almost a miracle.

A Home Treatment

An important feature which recommends this wonderful treatment, rightly called "The Elixir of Life," is the fact that it can be used at home by anyone. The remedies are simple in composition, harmless to the most delicate system, but a secret known to no other living doctor.

Dr. Kidd's Honesty and Reliability

Three National banks in Fort Wayne vouch for Dr. Kidd's reliability. Ministers, city and county officials, professional and business men all unite in giving him the heartiest endorsement. Fort Wayne is proud of her distinguished doctor. One and all say that his success is deserved by his ability, honesty and industry. To the doctor the good will of his fellow townsmen and the expressions of gratitude from the thousands to whom he has given the blessings of vigorous manhood and womanhood are sufficient to pay for the years spent in patient study and experiment. To make known to every suffering person in the world the fact that there has at last been discovered a treatment which will positively cure all diseases he has made the following remarkable offer:

A Free Treatment.

Dr. Kidd offers to send to every applicant a free treatment. There are no restrictions whatever. No matter what your disease, no matter of how long standing or how many remedies or doctors you have tried, this treatment will cure you, and it costs you only a postage stamp to find this out for yourself. The doctor's generous nature, his sense of fairness and his faith in his remedies are all clearly shown in this liberal offer. Nothing can possibly remove all doubts as quickly as actual trial. When this is offered absolutely free, every sick person should take advantage of it. You cannot afford to be skeptical when your health is at stake. In applying for a free treatment give the doctor a description of your case or state what disease or diseases you want cured. You will receive the free treatment by return mail, postage paid.

To secure personal attention address the doctor's private office as follows:

DR. JAMES W. KIDD,
126 Baltes Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ANOTHER PENSION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Representative Sulloway, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, today introduced a distinctly service and age pension bill, which will give to each soldier who served ninety days and who reaches the age of 62 years, $8 per month; 66 years, $10 per month; and 70 years, $12 per month; in addition to the above rates his bill gives to the men who served two years or more an additional increase of $2 per month in each of the above classes. The bill increases the minimum of pensions allowed to $8 per month, instead of $6, which will increase the pensions of 125,345 soldiers who are now on the rolls at $6 per month. The bill further provides that the pensions of widows who married the soldiers prior to January 1, 1870, and who are now on the rolls drawing $8, shall be increased to $12. Heretofore the law has been that they could not get $12 unless their husbands died of disease contracted in the service.

PATENTS FOR 1903.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The report of the commissioner of patents for the calendar year 1903, shows that the patent business transacted, exceeded all previous records. The total cash receipts of the office were $1,616,698, leaving a surplus of $189,000. There were 50,213 patents applied for and 31,699 issued. The report predicts the same increase for the present year, and says the patent office since its inception in 1836 has furnished a net balance of $5,682,540 to this government.

Disputed Boundary.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Interior department has arranged for a complete survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Montana, and Howard B. Carpenter, of California, has been appointed United States seurveyor to conduct the work. The survey, it is said, will take about two years. Under the contract the government will pay Carpenter at the rate of $100 for every mile of boundary permanently monumented.

Indianola Postoffice.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The President has appointed W. B. Martin to succeed Mrs. Minnie Cox as postmaster at Indianola, Miss. This postoffice was closed some time ago, the white inhabitants of the place refusing to accept their mail from Mrs. Cox, who is a negress. Martin, who is a white man, was one of Mrs. Cox's bondsmen.

TAFT SWORN IN.

Took Mr. Root's Place as Secretary of War.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Governor William H. Taft took the oath of office as secretary of war today, and at once entered upon his new duties. The ceremony took place in the large reception room attached to the secretary's office in the war department, and the transfer of authority from Elihu Root, the retiring secretary, to Governor Taft, while simply made, was more impressive than any similar event in many years.

Before noon, the appointed hour, Governor Taft came over to the department from his hotel with a little party of personal friends, and of some of his immediate family. These included Mr. Charles P. Taft, and Miss Wilby, of Cincinnati, and H. W. Taft, of New York; L. R. Wilby, attorney general for the Philippines, and J. D. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, a personal friend of the governor. They were ushered into Secretary Root's office where the retiring secretary in a few well chosen words and with a good deal of feeling surrendered his portfolio to Governor Taft.

The party then proceeded to the reception room, where General Chaffee, chief of staff, in uniform, took charge of the ceremonies. The room was cleared of all except the participants in the induction, save the party of friends and the members of the general's staff.

Governor Taft and Secretary Root took their places at the long table where stood John Randolph, a notary, who administered the oath of office to the incoming secretary. Then there were congratulations showered upon Secretary Taft and good-byes were said to Secretary Root. Every army officer on duty in Washington was aligned at the doorway and the brilliantly uniformed column passing before the retiring and incoming secretaries formed a pretty spectacle.

Secretary Taft was in the best of spirits and he had a smile and good word for everyone, while Secretary Root showed in his countenance the relief he felt in laying down the cares of the great office.

After the military men had passed through the room the heads of bureaus, and finally most of the employes of the war department, were admitted, and each of these received a pleasant greeting. At the conclusion of the reception Secretary Taft with his personal friends and family went to luncheon.

Ex-Secretary Root expects to leave Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The civil service commission, in its report to the President for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, urges legislation retiring superannuated government employes. It suggests that congress provide that the further admission of persons into the classified service shall be based on a condition that they shall provide against their own superannuation or other disability by adequate annuity insurance, the premiums to be deducted from their salaries, and that superannuation and disability annuities for those now in the service should also be provided for so far as practicable by similar deductions from salaries. It calls attention to the fact that none of the men accused of postal frauds in the recent investigation were appointed under the merit system.

WANT MORE MONEY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A delegation from the Louisiana Purchase exposition, headed by former Governor D. R. Francis was given a hearing today before a sub-committee of the committee on appropriations. The representatives of the exposition have asked for a loan of $4,500,000 from the government on condition that the loan be repaid out of the first receipts after the exposition opens. The plan is to have provision for this loan incorporated in the urgent deficiency bill.

"CLEAN MONEY."

Washington, Jan. 30.—Thomas Darlington, president of the New York board of health, appeared before the house committee on banking and currency, and heartily endorsed pending legislation for "clean money." Dr. Darlington told the committee he had begun an investigation which was now being conducted by Dr. Pork, of the New York bacteriological laboratory, for the purpose of ascertaining scientifically what is now fully believed by the medical profession, that old bills are mediums of transmitting disease germs. He based this conclusion on the advances which have been made in recent years in surgery from the practice of keeping the hands and instruments absolutely clean. Should the experiments in the New York laboratory develop the fact that the money in use in that city is loaded with disease germs, Dr. Darlington announced his intention of formulating some plan for its daily or weekly sterilization. He believes that good will result to the health of the city by getting the money from the great arteries of trade, such as the street car companies and the great retail stores, and putting it through a germ-killing process. This plan it is contemplated to treat not only the paper money but also the metal coins.

FORAKER'S BILL.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Foraker has introduced a bill providing that nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or contract in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, so far as such contract is reasonable.

SIMONS FOR THE CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the senate today the resolution on the Panama canal question introduced by Mr. Daniel, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Simons, of North Carolina, spoke in support of the canal treaty, being the first Democratic senator to take an open position on that side of the controversy. He announced his conviction that both under the Spooner act and under his general treaty making power, the President had authority to enter into a treaty with Panama, after it became an independent state, for the construction of a canal via the Panama route.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Washington, Jan. 28.—At the annual meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution the question of vandalism and exploitation for commercial purposes of archaeological sites was brought up, resulting in the adoption of a resolution declaring that the passage by congress of an act for the preservation of archaeological objects on the public domain is in the national interest and would aid in promoting the science of archaeology and ethnology.

Work on the new fireproof building for the national museum, which congress has authorized, and which is to cost $3,500,000 will begin in the spring.

Miss Bryan's Funeral.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—Funeral services for Miss Nannie Bryan were held today at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. S. Allen. The Rev. S. Z. Batten of the First Baptist church was in charge. Later W. J. Bryan, and other members of the family left with the body for Salem, Ill., where a family lot in the cemetery is located. The funeral services at Salem will be conducted by Dr. H. R. Rolands, of Davenport, Iowa, formerly a Lincoln pastor.

Thibetan troops gather and threaten to attack the British column advancing through the mountains.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills) 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

INCREASE IN BANK NOTES

Shown by the Report of the Comptroller.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business January 30, 1904, the total circulation of national bank notes was $428,857,627, an increase for the week of $42,884,081, and an increase for the month of $1,694,609. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $387,657,731, an increase for the year of $47,069,792, and an increase for the month of $384,108. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $39,199,896, a decrease for the year of $4,185,711, and an increase for the month of $1,310,501.

The amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $390,231,600, and to secure public deposits $159,441,940, of which $20,004,170 were state and municipal bonds, Philippine certificates and Hawaiian bonds.

THE HAYTIAN TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In executive session Monday the senate ratified the naturalization treaty between the United States and Haiti. Six votes were cast in opposition. The treaty is different from the usual naturalization treaties in that instead of extending naturalization rights it abridges them. It provides that citizens of Haiti who may be naturalized in the United States and then return to Haiti shall cease to be considered citizens of this country after an absence of five years.

Senator Cullom read a letter from Secretary Hay, saying that the special reason for the five-year provision was found in the complaint from Haiti that under existing conditions some Haitiens come to the United States and remain long enough to become naturalized, returning to their own country to foment trouble and then take refuge under their American citizenship.

GREAT IN BOTH WAYS

That Is Why Taft Will Have New Desk and Chairs.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary of War Taft has ordered a new desk and chair. It was his first official act. He is six feet tall and weighs 320 pounds. He found he could barely squeeze into the chair used by Mr. Root. He could not sit comfortably in it and there was great danger that the chair would go to pieces under him if he moved quickly. When he tried to get up to the desk he discovered that the opening was neither wide enough nor high enough to admit his legs. The best he could do was to pull out one of the small leaves of the desk and try to write on that. The desk and chair that will be built for the secretary will be of mammoth proportions. The chair will be very strong and will be braced with iron at every joint.

It is probable that a special chair will have to be provided for Secretary Taft in the cabinet room at the White house. The cabinet chairs are very large as ordinary sizes go, but they are a tight fit for Mr. Taft.

CUBAN TROOPS TAKE OVER FORTS

Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 2.—The United States transport Sumner sailed from here today with the seventeenth and nineteenth batteries of artillery, A battery of Cuban artillery, trained by American officers at Havana arrived here Sunday and has occupied the Punta Corda and Socapa forts. No ceremonies attended the transfer of authority, although the Cuban officials had prepared an elaborate function.

THE CORRECT STATEMENT

Madrid, Jan. 28.—The report, published by a news agency in the United States yesterday that a lieutenant of cavalry has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for insulting United States Minister Hardy, as the latter was going to the palace to attend a diplomatic reception, is incorrect. The facts in the case are that during a recent reception at the palace by the king a detachment of cavalry commanded by a lieutenant was directed to supervise the arrival of the carriages in the courtyard of the palace. The lieutenant had a lively discussion with Minister Hardy concerning the place at which his carriage should await him. The discussion had no serious consequences. The statement that the lieutenant was arrested is untrue.

REPORTED ON OCEANIC

Will Mrs. Florence Maybrick Be Allowed to Land?

New York, Feb. 2.—Will Mrs. Florence Maybrick, recently released from an English prison on royal pardon, be allowed to land when she arrives here on the steamship Oceanic, because of her imprisonment for her husband's murder?

This is the question that is puzzling the immigration officials. The attorney general may be asked to rule upon the question as to whether or not an American-born woman loses her citizenship by marrying a subject of Great Britain.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams has received information to the effect that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is now on her way to this port, having embarked last Wednesday at Liverpool on the Oceanic. He said: "I have only just been informed that she is on board. As to her right to be admitted I can say nothing. The matter will have to be passed upon at Washington."

The commissioner then referred his interviewer to the chapter of immigration law bearing upon the admission of aliens having been convicted of crime. The law is emphatic in this respect and demands that all such shall be refused entry at ports of the United States. The question of citizenship in the case of Mrs. Maybrick is declared to be a complicated one.

Whereabouts Still in Doubt.

London, Feb. 2.—The whereabouts of Mrs. Maybrick are variously announced in the newspapers this morning as Cornwall, Holloway prison, at sea, bound for the United States, etc. The Daily Chronicle, which is under the same ownership as Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, the journal that on Sunday published the story of Mrs. Maybrick's release, declares the statement that Mrs. Maybrick has sailed for the United States to be untrue, and adds that she is still in England, and that certain conditions attached to her liberation impel her to exercise great discretion in her attitude toward the public and, for a time at least, it will only be possible for her to acknowledge through the press her gratitude for the efforts of her sympathizers in obtaining her release.

The Daily News says that the whereabouts of the institution in which Mrs. Maybrick is recuperating is kept a profound secret, because she is still in the custody of the authorities. "In fact," the paper says, "Mrs. Maybrick and her custodians are concealing their identity and this is necessitated by her being privileged to walk abroad with her female wardens. It is understood that after a period of rest she will return to either to Woken or Holloway to receive her discharge on special license.

PANAMA INDIANS.

Panama, Jan. 27.—Four Indian chiefs with forty-eight of their lieutenants, representing the districts of Capira, Lapintada and twc sections of Penononi, have arrived to make a formal protest because the authorities of the new republic named Juandedios Rodrigues head chief of the Indians, with the title of governor-general.

The visiting chiefs declared they were unwilling to recognize the governor-general's authority, and they threatened to revolt. After some persuasion the chiefs agreed to individual conferences with Gen. Huertas, the commander-in-chief of the republic's army, who persuaded all to unite at a banquet and sit down at a table with Rodrigues. The event proved a love feast, and all differences were forgotten in the good cheer that followed. After a tour of sightseeing about the city the Indians will return to their homes and order their followers to perform the new ceremony of baptizing the Panama flag in special honor of the new head chief.

The Indians are well armed and hold special drills daily and are said to be read to fight Colombia whenever the occasion arises.

LIBRARY FIRE.

Rome, Jan. 28.—It is impossible to ascertain the number of volumes destroyed during the fire which occurred at the university library Turin, January 26. Some of the papers say 100,000 volumes were burned and others assert that only 10,000 were consumed. The fire practically lasted 14 hours and it was certain that 3,000 volumes of Greek, Latin and other codices have been lost, as well as the precious Venetian collection of books from the library of Cardinal Pietro Bovere. The codices from the celebrated Bobbia abbey appear to have been saved, as was the Incunabula collection.

Enormous Shipment of Cotton.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 29.—A shipment of 3,600 bales of cotton, destined for Japan, left last night over the Southern Pacific for San Francisco. The shipment required forty-one cars and is a record as far as oriental trade is concerned.

A New Revolt

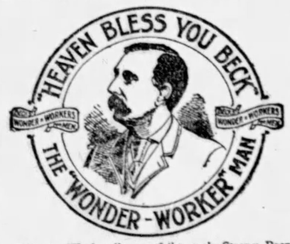
Belgrade, Servia, Jan. 27.—Saraloff's Macedonian agents have proclaimed a fresh revolt for March 28.

Treaty Signed.

Rome, Feb. 1.—The Anglo-Italian arbitration convention was signed today. The convention is on practically the same lines as the Anglo-French treaty.

Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN. PRICE ONE DOLLAR



"Wonder-Workers" never fail to make Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly men out of Weaklings; and the myraid and marvelous cures they have made of Men's Weaknesses of all kinds have built for them **the largest mail-order medical business in the world**—a sale that aggregates **at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth.** They do not contain any ingredients that could possibly injure the most delicate system, and the names of men who buy them are held sacred forever. I want you to know that I am your friend in fact as well as in name, and if you order "Wonder-Workers" I want you to **mention this paper,** the publisher of which is authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.25 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, or to any of YOUR friends in Springfield Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I want to tell you about the remedy that cured me in less than one month, when I lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought full vigor and vitality to more than 500,000 weak men during the past five years. Whether you are old, young or middle-aged; if hard work, drinking or any of the reckless acts of by-gone days have thrown your nervous system out of tune and you are now suffering from Varicocele or Physical Debility; if your kidneys bother you, or if you are weak where perfect men are strong, I want to assure you, on my honor as a man, that no matter how much you have been humbugged and defrauded by the infamous frauds who disgrace the honorable profession of medicine, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day, will **permanently cure you quicker and at less expense** than any other remedy on earth.

CUBANS TO BE PUNISHED

Minister Squiers Demands Satisfaction for Insult by Mob.

Havana, Feb. 2.—Minister Squires declares that, while the incident of mudthrowing by the election mob that insulted the United States consulate at Cienfuegos, by besmirching the escutcheon, might in itself be unimportant, the generally disturbed condition of Cienfuegos made it incumbent upon the United States representatives to insist on fitting punishment for the culprits and the prompt checking of such conduct.

The minister called on President Palma and made representations to the effect that the Cienfuegos authorities should not content themselves with an apology, but should apprehend and punish the perpetrators of the insult. The president said he deeply regretted the incident, and added that he and Secretary of State and Justice Zaldo would issue directions that the culprits be arrested and punished.

ANNIVERSARY OF EXECUTION OF CHARLES II

London, Jan. 30.—Wreaths and other floral tributes today bedecked the statue of Charles II in Trafalgar Square in commemoration of the two hundredth and fifty-fifth anniversary of his execution. The Royal Oak club of Edinburgh and the White Cockade club and other Jacobite societies sent their usual wreaths. The statue was visited by large crowds during the day.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The anniversary of the execution of King Charles II, January 30, 1649, was observed today by several Episcopal churches in Boston and vicinity.

SHORTAGE OF WHEAT CLOSES THE MILLS

Minneapolis, Feb. 2.—All Minneapolis flour mills, 21 in number, are shut down but millers say they expect to resume operations in three days. Shortage in the supply of wheat is the cause. It is said that railroads are blocked with loaded cars and that the only way the situation can be relieved is by shutting down for a few days. A large milling firm denies the reports on grain exchanges that flour dealers feared to buy flour because of the manipulation in the wheat market.

NO LONGER BAPTIST.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—"The University of Chicago is no longer a Baptist institution." Almost in so many words President William R. Harper, announced to the senior class that the university had outgrown its denominational character. He declared that in the nature of its faculty, its students and its methods it had spread beyond its allegiance to the Baptist church. Most of the students and most of the professors, he said, were non-Baptists. All the buildings of the campus were paid for by the people of other creeds, he continued, and $99 out of every $100, except that given by John D. Rockefeller, who was a Baptist, were contributed by people not members of the church.

"Religious denominationalism in universities," he said, "is narrow mindedness, and the fact that the University of Chicago has broken away from this class is an evidence of its mental progress. Denominationalism may apply to small colleges, but not to large ones."

PROGRESO'S BIG FIRE.

Progreso, Yucatan, Jan. 29.—A disastrous fire broke out in the business portion of this city on Tuesday night and before the flames could be placed under control damage to the amount of $2,000,000 had been wrought.

The business district in which the fire first broke out is located about a half mile from the wharves, and fronts on the Alameda, the most beautiful plaza in the city.

The origin of the fire is unknown as it had gained considerable headway before the fire department, which at best is inadequate to cope with a large fire, had reached the scene.

The square, which was entirely wiped out, consisted for the most part of one-story buildings, which were occupied by business houses. The market house, a large single story building, was destroyed.

IT WAS SUICIDE.

London, Jan. 28.—"Suicide," was the verdict passed by the coroner's jury today in the closing chapter of the tragedy of Whitaker Wright. His death was caused by suffocation in consequence of poisoning by cyanide of potassium. The jury found that Wright was perfectly sane and that there was not the slightest doubt that his death was due to most deliberate suicide. From the evidence at the inquest it was shown that Wright had determined to take his own life in the event of an adverse verdict and that he went to court with a cynaide tabloid in his possession, while in his hip pocket was a new revolver, fully loaded and even cocked. After the sentence Wright went to the lavatory while the bailiff in attendance on him remained outside. Here he swallowed the tabloid, returned to the consulting room, washed down the poison with whisky and water and died.

Delegates for Roosevelt.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—The Republican convention of the Fifth Missouri district today elected two delegates and two alternates to the national convention at Chicago, and instructed them to "vote and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President; also to support Cyrus B. Walbridge, of St. Louis, for vice president."

Twentieth Century Buying

The up-to-date consumer has ceased to allow his shopping affairs to worry him. He makes out his order from our large catalogue, sends it and we do the rest. We began pleasing and saving money for our customers over 32 years ago, and our remarkable success since that time is only a true mark of the people's growing trust in us and our methods.

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and test for yourself our ability to please you. Tell us what kind of goods you are interested in and we will send you without charge any of the following illustrated special catalogues quoting wholesale prices. Merely mention the number or letter of the catalogue you want.

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125 Crockery and Glassware
130 Cutlery
135 Dry Goods
140 Fancy and Novelty Goods
145 Farm Implements
150 Fishing tackle
155 Popular priced Furniture
160 Harness
165 Jewelry
170 Kitchen Supplies
175 Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings
180 Lamps and Lanterns
185 Linoleums, Carpets and Curtains
190 Men's Hats and Gloves
195 Men's Shoes
200 Men's Wearing Apparel
205 Music and Musical Instruments
210 Notions
215 Saddles and Saddlery
220 Silverware
225 Sporting Goods
230 Stationery and Office Supplies
235 Stoves
240 Toys, Dolls and Games
245 Underwear
250 Vehicles
255 Wagon Makers' Supplies
260 Watches and Clocks
265 Women's Shoes
200 Women's Catalogue (Cloaks, Furs, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Hats, etc.)
B Bicycles
C Baby Carriages
D Dairy Supplies
G Drugs and Patent Medicines
J Telephones and Electrical Goods
K Cameras and Supplies
M Books
R Fancy Grade Furniture
T Trunks
U Youths' and Boys' Clothing
V1 Men's Made-to-Order Clothing with samples of fabrics, Suits $10.50 to $16.50
V2 Same as V1 except suit prices $18.00 to $30.00
VO Made-to-Order Overcoats with samples
W Men's Ready-Made Clothing Mackintosh Catalogue
Butterick Fashion Catalogue
GL Grocery List (published every 60 days).

Send four 2-cent stamps for our **10-Color Wall Hanger** showing the inside of our building, with the goods and the clerks at work. One of the most complex and complicated pieces of lithography ever attempted. Interesting and attractive. You can get it for what it cost us—four 2c stamps.

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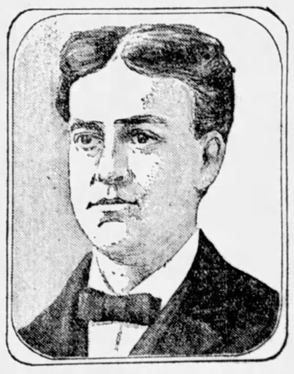
NOW BEFORE PRESBYTERY

Minister Is Charged With Being Sensational.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 2.—Rev. R. A. Elwood, of this place, is now on trial before the New Castle Presbytery, as a



REV. R. A. ELWOOD.

result of his sermon last June, on the subject, "Should the Murderer of Helen Bishop Be Lynched?" It is charged that the sensational sermon was responsible, in a measure, for the burning of the negro, George White, at the stake.

Cotton Merchant Kills Himself.

New York, Feb. 1.—Business reverses are supposed to have caused Abraham M. Vank, 50 years old, a cotton merchant, to commit suicide at his store on Mercer street today by first drinking carbolic acid and then shooting. He had been in the cotton business for many years and was well known in the trade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 30.—Bradstreet's says today: Weather conditions have been unfavorable throughout a wide area, and while in some instances is helpful to retail trade, extreme cold or heavy snows have rather sharply checked spring trade and retarded transportation. There is a rather quieter feeling found also in several lines of speculation and of industry.

The railroads are still out of the market for rails and finished products, except at a few western markets are duller. Wire products and tubing are in active demand at Pittsburg. The strain in the cotton goods branch of the textile market carries with a steady uplift of the raw material. Men's woolens for next fall have not assumed the activity expected. Less activity is reported in the placing of orders for shoes.

Weather conditions are unfavorable to outdoor activity. Building is suspended at a number of cities.

Corn exports aggregated 1,469,469 bushels against 1,510,000 bushels last week, and 427,800 in 1902. February 1, 1903 to date they aggregate 33,487,639 against 20,205,000 last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 2.—Close.—A heavy short covering of Chicago May wheat caused a sympathetically strong feeling in the local market and despite a quiet trade the closing prices were generally higher. Foreigners were quiet. Clearances were moderate. Bradstreet's world's visible statement showed a decrease for the week of over 2,500,000 bushels, against an increase during the same period last year of 2,118,000. Opening wheat prices today were strong, ¼c to ⅝c over yesterday. Trade locally was quiet during the morning. Prices drifted a fraction lower. During the first hour at Chicago shorts made for cover and prices advanced sharply, but had eased off a fraction from the high point at noon. The market was rather nervous. There was nothing bullish in the news today. Cables from Liverpool came firm. Weather conditions continue about unchanged. The map today showed light snows in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. The northwest and western temperatures keep low, although it is milder in the southwest. There was no precipitation in Kansas, Missouri or Oklahoma. Northwest receipts today were moderately large, 276 cars, against 175 a week ago and 234 a year ago.

Primary market receipts today were 694,000 bushels, against 2,000 a week ago, and 383,000 a year ago; shipments, 310,000, against 396,000 and 213,000.

Corn was steady, closing unchanged for cash and July to ¼c lower for May despite strength in Chicago, corn which was credited to Armour buying. Trade was quiet. Offerings were light. Foreigners were quiet.

Opening corn prices were easier, unchanged for the May to ¼c lower for July. Trade was exceedingly quiet during the earlier hours and prices drifted a small fraction lower for May, holding steady for July. There were few new receipts, the movement was active. Weather conditions continue about as usual. Liverpool cables came firm.

Primary receipts today were 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 a week ago, and 838,000 a year ago; shipments, 409,000, against 657,000 and 614,000. Clearances were more than 250,000 bushels.

Oats closed firm, unchanged for cash and May to ⅛c higher for July. Trade was exceedingly dull. The bull party in Chicago oats was at work today and forced prices there higher, but our market was unsympathetic.

Oats opened ⅛c lower. Trade was dull and prices were nominally unchanged from the opening at noon. The market was without feature. The activity and strength at Chicago had little effect here during the early hours.

Clover seed had a better tone today and closed firm, 2½c to 5c higher. Trade was only moderately active. Offerings were light. Talk of lighter receipts was a factor.

Clover seed opened steady and unchanged from yesterday. Trade ruled quiet during the morning, but some buying on the smaller receipts caused moderate advances. Receipts today were 225 bags, against 240 a week ago and 600 a year ago; shipments, 1,165, against 460 and 1,010.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 1. Close.	Jan.30 Close.
Cash	93	93¼	93	93¼	92⅞
February	93	93¼	93	93¼	92⅞
May	92¾	92⅝	92¼	92½	91⅞
July	84⅞	84⅞	84	84⅝	84½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	46½	46¼
May	49¼	49¼	49	49	49¼
July	48¾	49	48¾	49	49
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42¼	42⅛
May	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43½	43½
July	....	....	....	39	38¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.75	$6.80	$6.75	$6.80	$6.75
February	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.75
March	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.82½
April	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.70	6.65

Rye—No. 2, 60½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.37½.
Alsike—Prime, $6.30.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	90¾	92	90¾	91¾	90¾
July	82⅞	83⅝	82⅞	83⅜	82⅞
Sept.	78¼	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞	78
Corn—					
May	50⅞	52¼	50⅞	51⅞	50⅜
July	45⅝	49	48½	48⅞	48⅝
Sept.	48¾	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛
Oats—					
May	44½	45⅜	44½	45	44⅜
July	38⅝	39½	38½	38⅞	38¼
Sept.	33¼	33½	33⅛	33¼	33⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	93	93¼	93	93¾	92⅝
July	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	87¼
Corn—					
May	57¼	57½	57⅜	57¾	56⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	86	86½	85⅝	86¾	86
July	79⅞	80⅜	79⅝	80⅜	79⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90¾	89⅝
July	....	....	....	89¾	88⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
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